

Reagan vows to prosecute spies

SANTA BARBARA (AP) — President Ronald Reagan, in his first public comment on the recent wave of arrests of Americans for spying, said on Saturday his administration "will not hesitate to root out and prosecute the spies of any nation." Four Americans have been arrested for espionage this month: Ronald W. Pelton, a former National Security Agency employee accused of providing information to the Soviet Union; Larry Wu-Tai Chin, charged with spying for the Chinese for 33 years; and Jonathan J. Pollard and his wife, Anne Henderson-Pollard, implicated in espionage for the Israelis (See page 2). "Many nations spy on the United States," the president said in his weekly radio address delivered from his California ranch. "The totality of this threat underscores just how important it is that we protect ourselves."

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Israeli settler shot in W. Bank

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — An Israeli settler was shot in the neck on Saturday in the occupied West Bank, police said. They said the man, from a nearby settlement, was shot, apparently with a signal rocket gun, as he was walking through the market in the town of Kalkilya. Doctors said his life was not in danger.

UAE to receive 36 Mirage jets

KUWAIT (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) will take delivery next October of a first batch of 36 Mirage-2000 jet fighters ordered from France, a top UAE official told the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) on Saturday. Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahayan, UAE armed forces deputy commander, said UAE air force pilots and technicians would visit France from January for training on the new planes.

'Soviets ready for ties with all Arab Gulf states'

DUBAI (R) — The Soviet ambassador to Kuwait said in an interview on Saturday that Moscow was ready to establish full diplomatic links with all Arab Gulf states, and it was up to them to decide when. Pogos Akapov told the newspaper Al Bayan that the establishment earlier this month of diplomatic links between Moscow and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was the natural outgrowth of trade, tourism, and diplomatic contacts. The Soviet Union, he said, "is ready to establish relations with any country that wants these relations, but it is the other countries that decide when they want to."

Israeli team due in Cairo tomorrow

CAIRO (AP) — An Israeli delegation arrives on Monday for three days of talks with Egyptian officials on the disputed border area Taba, a Foreign Ministry source said Saturday. The source, who declined to be identified, said Egypt's position that the dispute should be resolved through international arbitration remains unchanged. The last round of talks on Taba were in late September.

Iraqi, Czech leaders hold discussions

BAGHDAD (R) — Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal discussed the Gulf war, the Palestinian question and other Arab and world issues with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on Saturday, the Iraqi News Agency reported. It said they also talked about their countries' cordial bilateral relations and ways of further developing ties of cooperation.

Jaruzelski heads for northern Africa

WARSAW (AP) — Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski left Saturday for an official visit to Libya, the first stop on a three-country tour of northern Africa, the official Polish news agency PAP reported.

King appeals for world efforts to implement U.N. resolutions

Message to mark Day of Solidarity with Palestinian people underlines inherent dangers in Mideast to world security

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has appealed to the international community to join efforts with the Arab World towards implementing United Nations resolutions relevant to the Palestine problem and establishing peace in the Middle East.

King Hussein's appeal was contained in a message addressed to a meeting held at the United Nations on Friday to mark the "Day of Solidarity" with the Palestinian people. The message was read out on behalf of the King by Jordan's permanent ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Abdullah Salah.

The world has observed a day of solidarity with the Palestinian people since 1977 when the U.N. General Assembly passed a resolution calling for the observance of such a day. The day is Nov. 29 — the same day of 1947 when the General Assembly adopted a resolution for the partition of Palestine.

That partition was an injustice done to the Palestinian people and resulted in depriving that people of their legitimate rights in their homeland. Since then, the Palestine issue and the rights of the Palestinian people and conflicts that ensued between Israel and the Arabs have kept the Middle East region in a state of turmoil, instability and human suffering.

As I said in my address to the United Nations General Assembly on Sept. 27, the United Nations has never before debated an issue that captured world public attention as the Palestine problem did. The problem has placed the world organization face to face with its responsibilities and challenged its ability to honour its declared commitments in its Charter. Also the United Nations has issued resolutions on the Palestine question more than any other world issue.

U.N. chief reaffirms commitment to settle Palestinian problem

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has emphasized that the world organization bears responsibility for seeking to establish a just settlement to the Palestine problem despite obstacles and recent events in the Middle East region.

The secretary-general's statement was contained in a message he delivered to the United Nations Special Committee on the Rights of the Palestinian people at a special meeting held on Friday at the world organization to mark Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar said the meeting was a manifestation of the United Nations' concern over the Palestine issue through various gatherings at the world assembly aimed at calling the international community to help bring about a just solution to the problem.

"We should not be discouraged from pursuing the achievement of this noble goal by adverse factors, and the United Nations should play its role in this respect, especially in organizing negotiations on the Middle East," Mr. Perez de Cuellar said.

He said the leaders of the various parties were aware of the urgency of the problem. He also spoke of "some signs of flexibility as regards the negotiating process."

In a message to the U.N. to mark the occasion, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat said the Palestinian people would "carry the olive branch" while they continued their struggle with guns, demonstrations and strikes for the restoration of their rights.

Mr. Arafat also affirmed that the PLO would seek the liberation of the Palestinian and Arab lands from Israeli occupation, but never yield to what he termed "blind terrorism."

"It will never allow despair to overrule it," he said. He urged the United States government to "support the constructive role of the United Nations and to respect the rights of the peoples to self-determination and to stand at the side of human rights."

Mr. Arafat's statement was read to delegates by Mohammad Mil-

In my address to the General Assembly, I said that any just and comprehensive and durable solution to the Palestine problem should be balanced and based on four resolutions passed by the world organization.

These are Resolution 181 of 1947 which provides for the partition of Palestine, Resolution 194 of 1948 calling for a solution to the Palestinian refugees problem, Resolution 242 of 1967 which stresses the right of all states to live in peace within secure and recognized borders and Security Council Resolution 338 of 1973 which calls for negotiations among the concerned parties to the conflict under adequate sponsorship.

We believe that this should be done at a United Nations-sponsored international conference to be attended by parties to the conflict including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as well as the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

Despite the inherent dangers in the continued Middle East conflict that constitutes a threat to world peace and security and stability, we continue to witness a deterioration of the situation, and



that is due to the non-implementation of United Nations resolutions concerning the Palestine problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In view of the historic and geographic cohesion and unity between Jordan and Palestine and its people and land, we had always had a unique role to play in seeking to re-establish the rights of the Palestinian people and to enhance peace through the implementation of U.N. resolutions in

(Continued on page 3)

PCC authorised Executive Committee to be 'flexible'

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat was quoted on Saturday as saying that the leadership of the PLO, which met in Baghdad last week, has empowered the PLO Executive Committee to be "flexible" in Mideast peace efforts.

The Abu Dhabi-based Al Ittihad newspaper quoted Mr. Arafat as saying in an interview conducted in Baghdad that the PLO Executive Committee was given "more freedom and flexibility for joining peace efforts in the Middle

East and moving to regain Palestinian national unity."

The Baghdad meetings of the 75-member Central Council, a PLO body that acts as a link between the Executive Committee and the 379-member Palestine National Council, held lengthy sessions behind closed doors in Baghdad earlier this month, failed to produce a clear-cut stand on Resolution 242 in a final settlement.

Mr. Arafat said it was agreed at the meetings to step up military operations against Israel and Arab lands it occupies, including South Lebanon and the Golan Heights. "We are anxious to intensify the struggle in any land the Israeli

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(Continued on page 3)

Lebanon doubles fuel prices

BEIRUT (AP) — The financially strapped Lebanese government doubled fuel prices on Saturday in a move experts fear could start a chain reaction of price increases in an economy already ravaged by 10 years of civil war.

Finance Minister Camille Chamoun declared the price hike was crucial to offset state subsidies on fuel that threaten to bankrupt the country.

"This deficit threatens to bankrupt the state and collapse the economy," Mr. Chamoun said in a statement announcing the price hike.

The government move partially lifting the subsidies came amid a fresh spasm of fighting between rival militias across Beirut's dividing green line and in the mountains east of the capital.

Mr. Chamoun, a former pre-

sident, said the subsidies cause an annual treasury deficit of 10 billion Lebanese pounds (\$555 million).

He has long urged the subsidies on fuel be scrapped. By partially lifting them, he seeks to head off what he termed a few weeks ago "the enormous financial crisis that threatens the very structure of the state with collapse and deprives the Lebanese people of the last glimmer of hope."

The As-Safir daily estimated the government's move cut the annual fuel subsidy from 6.5 billion Lebanese pounds (\$633.3 million) to 1.7 billion pounds (\$113 million).

Mr. Chamoun's order, which took effect immediately, raised the price of gasoline from about two Lebanese pounds a litre (11.5 U.S. cents) to four pounds (22 U.S. cents). That means a gallon

of gas now costs about 70 cents. Police said Saturday one civilian was killed and three people wounded by sniper fire across the five-kilometre demarcation line that splits Beirut into mostly Christian and predominantly Muslim sectors.

The prices of other fuels, such as kerosene and diesel oil, were also increased by a similar amount.

Lebanon, once the commercial hub of the Middle East, now has an annual inflation rate of 70 per cent, double what it was a year ago.

Police reported heavy exchanges with rocket-propelled grenades and machine guns between militias of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and units of the Lebanese army in the Shouf mountains. But there was no immediate report of casualties.

Geneva summit has set mood for Soviet pullout from Afghanistan, Gandhi says

TOKYO (Agencies) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on Saturday said the Soviet Union is willing to withdraw from Afghanistan and that the recent superpower summit in Geneva has "set the mood" for departure talks.

Mr. Gandhi, who arrived here on Thursday from a visit to Vietnam, also said Vietnamese leaders told him they may pull out of Kampuchea earlier than they announced 1990 withdrawal date.

"The Soviets are willing to come out of Afghanistan," the 41-year-old Indian leader told a Japan National Press Club luncheon.

He said meetings he had this year with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev convinced him that both sides wanted to work out a Soviet withdrawal from Afg-

hanistan.

The Soviets "need certain guarantees for Afghanistan," Mr. Gandhi said. But he said he believed they are willing to withdraw and that "the Americans are willing to talk about withdrawal guarantees."

"What guarantees is something for them to talk about between themselves," he added.

But he said, "We believe the intention is there to solve this problem and now, after the Geneva summit, the mood has also been set. I hope we will see progress on this."

The Soviet Union moved troops into Afghanistan in December 1979, and an estimated 115,000 Soviet soldiers are now stationed there helping the Soviet-backed government in Kabul fight insurgents.

Concerning Kampuchea, Mr.

Gandhi said he saw hope for a Vietnamese withdrawal earlier than 1990, the date set by the Vietnamese.

"We had some talks in Vietnam about (Kampuchea)," he said. "They have already stated that they will be moving out of Kampuchea by 1990, and they have told us they may be able to do it earlier."

"Certain proposals which are pending from Southeast Asian countries could be the basis of these talks, but we have to watch and see how things go," Mr. Gandhi said.

Turning to his own country's relations, Mr. Gandhi said India is making progress in its efforts to heal old enmities with Pakistan.

"We have been working very hard to build up friendship with Pakistan," Mr. Gandhi said.

Cabinet announces new appointments

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet, in an ordinary meeting on Saturday, decided to separate the Urban Development Department (UDD) from the Amman Municipality and to link it to the Housing Corporation to ensure that the UDD projects would reach all rural areas in the Kingdom.

During Saturday's session, which was presided over by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, the Cabinet also decided to appoint Mr. Bassam Kalish as director general of the Ports Corporation, and Dr. Abdullah Haroun Al Jazi as director general of the Jordan-Hijazi Railway Corporation.

The Cabinet decided to transfer Jordan's ambassador to Pakistan, Majed Al Haj Has-

san, to the Foreign Ministry as of March 31, 1986.

Another decision made by the Cabinet on Saturday was to send a specialised Jordanian delegation to Cairo to discuss with Egyptian officials the issue of establishing a joint Jordanian-Egyptian company for fisheries.

The Cabinet also allocated funds for completing the execution of Al Bashariah road and Ditr Al Kahaf road in Mafrq District.

The Cabinet is to hold an extraordinary session on Sunday to discuss the final structure of the 1986 draft budget, which will later be submitted to the Lower and Upper Houses of Parliament.

Egypt-Libya tension runs high after Tripoli renews charges

CAIRO (Agencies) — Tension between Egypt and Libya was high on Saturday as Egyptian ground and air forces stayed on maximum alert in the aftermath of the Egyptian hijack tragedy and while Egyptian officials said they had no plans to attack Libya, whom they blamed for the affair. Tripoli maintained its charges that Egypt was planning military action.

Fifteen victims of the hijack tragedy were buried quietly in Egypt on Saturday.

The bodies were flown in from Malta earlier in the day and handed over to relatives, who arranged their own hometown funerals in various provinces.

The plane also carried the remains of seven Filipinos and an Australian, to be transferred to their own countries, and those of 10 Palestinians. Egyptian officials hope Israel will allow their burial in the occupied Gaza Strip.

President Hosni Mubarak sent a presidential official to the airport to present his condolences to relatives.

Another plane from Malta carried 12 Egyptians who survived the ordeal. Fifty-nine people died, either shot by the hijackers or in a

conflagration touched off by grenades as Egyptian commandos stormed the aircraft at Valletta's Luqa airport last Sunday.

Egyptian troops were on maximum alert on Saturday along the western desert border with Libya, military sources quoted by Reuters said. The alert applied to both ground and air forces and reservists were recalled.

Egypt's Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid told a news conference in Brussels on Friday that Cairo was collecting evidence of Libyan involvement in the hijacking which would be made public.

But its military moves were defensive, he said. Egypt had no aggressive intent.

In Tripoli, however, Libyan officials called in foreign ambassadors to refute Egyptian denials and said preparations were complete for an invasion, with U.S. support.

A Libyan statement to Reuters in Kuwait said Egypt had concentrated ground forces in the Mansa Matrui and Salum areas of the western desert and sent special forces to Siwa and Sidi Barrani. Its planes had been flying "con-

tinuous and provocative" reconnaissance missions, claimed the statement issued by Libyan Charge d'Affaires Hassuna Shawish.

It also said Washington had put its forces in the Middle East and Mediterranean on full combat alert and was using the Greek island of Crete as a "war operations H.Q."

It said U.S. navy vessels carrying 4,500 troops, escorted by an aircraft carrier, missile cruiser and destroyer, had been moved to the Israeli port of Haifa.

There was no immediate comment from the United States or Israel. Speaking on another issue at the United Nations Friday night, U.S. Ambassador Joseph Reed called Libyan leader Muammar "a dictator, an agent of hate and evil acts (and) a modern-day barbarian pirate." (See page 2).

Meanwhile, Malta has denied a report that it is ready to hand over to Egypt a young Arab identified as the sole surviving hijacker of the Egyptian jet.

Libya reportedly getting Soviet missiles, page 2

Murphy briefs Assad

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy on Saturday briefed President Hafez Al Assad on the outcome of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva, the Syrian News Agency (SANA) said.

Mr. Murphy is touring the Middle East and South Asia to brief governments on the talks this month between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

SANA said President Assad's discussions with Mr. Murphy also covered the situation in the Middle East. Diplomatic sources said they reviewed the prospects for Middle East peace and latest developments in Lebanon.

The Saudi Arabian newspaper Okaz meanwhile reported that Mr. Murphy was laying the groundwork for an American-Soviet joint bid for an Arab-Israeli settlement.

The Jeddah-based paper said Mr. Murphy's current tour was part of intensive contacts to translate the outcome of the Geneva summit into concrete steps and "to solve the problem of Palestinian representation in the peace process."

Citing unidentified sources, the paper said Mr. Murphy was seeking bilateral meetings among the concerned parties to agree on the form of representation at an international conference on peace in the Middle East. It said that the U.S. official has "become convinced" that the PLO must be allowed to participate in the peace process.

Okaz also reported that Mr. Murphy was discussing the eventuality of adding the Lebanese problem to the agenda of the proposed international conference.

Mr. Murphy met with Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Shara shortly after his arrival in Damascus from Amman on Friday.

In Beirut, Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuri Soudikov met with Lebanese President Amin Gemayel on Friday and briefed him of the Geneva summit. Lebanese administration sources told the AP.

'Suspicious' fire damages ADC office in Washington

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Fire authorities labelled suspicious heavily damaged a building housing offices of the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) on Friday night, fire department officials said.

No injuries were reported but authorities said the blaze caused \$500,000 in damage to the four-storey building in the city centre.

"The extent of damage and the speed with which the fire spread has led our investigators to term it suspicious," said Ray Alfred, a fire department officer.

Officials said no one was injured in the blaze, which came the month after the committee's offices in Santa Ana, California, were bombed, killing the group's regional director, Alex Odeh.

The FBI blamed the Jewish

Defence League for the California bombing, which occurred the morning after Mr. Odeh said in a television interview that Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat was "a man of peace."

Mr. Odeh said Mr. Arafat deserved the praise because of his role in the release of the passengers from the Achille Lauro.

In Los Angeles, authorities said a police explosives squad safely disarmed a bomb found on the steps of a mosque last week.

The device was spotted early Thursday on the steps of the Masjid Al Munir in the Wilshire area, just west of the downtown. By members of the mosque arriving for morning worship services, police said.

No organisation has taken responsibility for the bomb at the mosque.

Blast hits Luxembourg ahead of EC summit

LUXEMBOURG (R) — A powerful bomb explosion on Saturday destroyed an electricity pylon in a Luxembourg suburb, cutting off power to most of the capital, police said.

The blast, the 14th such incident in the Grand Duchy since last year, occurred as European Community (EC) foreign ministers gathered in Luxembourg for talks ahead of a full EC summit meeting opening on Monday.

Electricity was cut off at the summit conference centre but restored after a few minutes.

Police said they had no word of casualties in the explosion, which occurred in broad daylight in contrast to previous bomb attacks, which have taken place around midnight at weekends.

No-one has claimed responsibility but previous attacks have been blamed on local criminals rather than urban guerrillas active in neighbouring Belgium, France and West Germany.

Two ransom notes were delivered to Luxembourg's electricity company Cegedel after past attacks on pylons.

The Luxembourg authorities have taken unprecedented security measures to protect the leaders of the 10 EC countries and of

future members Spain and Portugal at next week's meeting.

Defence Minister Marc Fischbach told Reuters this week that security was at levels never seen here before and it was hoped the summit would not be a target for the bombers.

All leave for Luxembourg's 300 police, 500 paramilitary gendarmes and 400-member army has been cancelled and the summit site is ringed with army vehicles.

Police and officials acknowledge seeking advice from Belgian bomb experts but would not say this week whether they were calling in other help from neighbouring countries.

The Luxembourg bombers have hit a wide range of targets including electricity pylons, a gendarmerie office and the police headquarters.

The two most recent blasts this month destroyed radar used to guide planes landing in poor weather at the airport, where several heads of state and government are due to arrive on Monday.

Luxembourg has made stand-by arrangements for them to fly to the airport at the nearby French town of Metz if the weather is bad.

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U.S. expresses impatience with Israel over spy case

U.S. spy reportedly met with Peres

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The United States, expressing growing impatience with Israel, said Friday that the Jewish state has provided no information in the Jonathan Jay Pollard spy case even though it pledged a week ago to cooperate fully.

Deputy State Department spokesman Charles Redman expressed dismay that Israel had recalled without explanation two diplomats who were said to have been the principal contacts of the 31-year-old navy intelligence analyst.

"The Israeli government has assured us of their willingness to cooperate. However, they have not yet provided the full and prompt cooperation we requested a week ago," he said.

"We regret this delay and are urging the Israeli government to respond promptly."

Mr. Redman's remarks represented an unusually harsh public rebuke of the chief U.S. ally in the Middle East but he insisted that there is no indication that relations have been "fundamentally interrupted."

Specifically, Redman said the United States wants all the information Israel has in connection with the case, including the return of any documents Pollard may have given to the Israelis and access of U.S. investigators to the Israeli officials involved. Pollard was arrested along with his wife, Ann Henderson-Pollard, 25.

Israel was reported to have assembled hundreds of documents it obtained from Pollard but U.S. officials, speaking privately, said the papers had not yet been turned over to the United States.

Meanwhile, the U.S. broadcasting network ABC, quoting unidentified sources, said Friday night that the FBI is investigating reports that Pollard met with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres or his aides when Mr. Peres visited Washington last month.

Much of the U.S. displeasure in the case centres on the return to Israel last Friday of Ilan Ravid, scientific attaché at the Israeli embassy in Washington, and Joseph Yagur, a scientific consul in New York.

Mr. Redman said only that Israeli officials confirmed Wednesday that the two Israeli diplomats had left the country five days earlier. He did not identify them.

"We had no explanation for that departure," he said. We were not informed. We are dismayed that the government of Israel was not as forthcoming as we would have hoped and expected. But the important point now is that we have full and prompt access to

those involved."

Israel maintains that it was not told by U.S. officials until Monday — three days after the departure of Ravid and Yagur — that the Reagan administration did not want any Israeli personnel involved in the case to leave the country.

In Israel, government sources said Israel may allow the two, who reportedly worked for a secret Defence Ministry unit, to be questioned by U.S. officials.

The source said the two men could return to Washington for questioning if they kept their diplomatic immunity, which would shield them from answering questions deemed detrimental to Israeli security.

Mr. Redman declined to identify the two Israeli officials. He also emphasised that he was not focussing attention on the U.S. desire to question just those two officials.

"I focussed my concern on access to those involved and return of the documents and the full, prompt cooperation of the Israeli government," the deputy spokesman said. "I'm not speculating on any number whatsoever. That's because we still need the full facts."

He said until all the facts are known "it would be premature" to suggest that only those two — or more, or less — were involved. "I said we are seeking access to those involved."

Sudan seeks Gulf help to settle debts

ABU DHABI, UAE (AP) — The head of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, Gen. Abdul Rahman Swaroudh, was quoted Saturday as saying he was seeking help from the Gulf Arab states to help his debt-ridden country settle its economic problems. Gen. Swaroudh, in an interview with the newspaper Al Itihad on the eve of a visit to the United Arab Emirates, estimated Sudan's foreign debts at \$9 billion plus another billion dollars as per annum interest to service the loans.

The Sudanese leader, who took over the rule in an April 6 coup, said he had a "favourable response" from the Arab states of the region toward his plea for help. But he did not provide details.

He is scheduled to arrive in Abu Dhabi on Monday on a three-day official visit. His first to the United Arab Emirates since the overthrow of Jaafar Numeiri. Gen. Swaroudh's first trip abroad since the takeover was to Saudi Arabia.

The Kuwait News Agency reported last month from Khartoum that the Sudanese government had pledged \$12 billion in grants and loans by March next year. The World Bank has agreed to provide an additional loan of \$60 million before the end of 1985, the agency said.

Libya reportedly getting Soviet anti-aircraft missiles

WASHINGTON (R) — Two Soviet ships docked in Libya are unloading advanced anti-aircraft missiles which could pose a threat to American warplanes, ABC News has reported.

The network, quoting unnamed U.S. intelligence sources, said the Soviet vessels are unloading long-range SA-5 anti-aircraft missiles, launchers, radars and transporters at the Libyan port of Misratah.

With a range of nearly 320 kilometres, the missiles could for the first time give Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi an effective weapon to challenge U.S. planes flying over the disputed waters of the Gulf of Sidra, the network said.

Two Libyan fighters were shot down over the Gulf in 1981 after

provoking a dogfight with U.S. Navy warplanes from the carrier Nimitz, and Col. Qaddafi vowed to get even.

The United States does not recognise Libya's claim that the Gulf is part of its territory, and in recent years has staged naval exercises there regularly to underscore its position.

ABC News said enough SA-5 anti-aircraft missiles have been delivered by the Soviet freighters to furnish two Libyan batteries equipped with six launchers each.

Libya Saturday again accused Egypt of planning an invasion, stressing alleged U.S. involvement.

"Denials by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and Defence Ministry that no plans exist to start war with Libya contradict the facts," Charge d'affaires in Kuwait Has-

sua Shawish said in a statement telephoned to Reuters.

"What is materialising today shows the real confrontation is between the United States and Libya."

It alleged that Washington had put its forces in the Middle East and Mediterranean on full combat alert, and converted military bases on the island of Crete into a war operations headquarters.

U.S. naval vessels carrying 4,500 troops, escorted by an aircraft carrier, missile carrier and destroyer, had been sent to the Israeli port of Haifa, it charged.

The statement echoed a briefing given to foreign diplomats in Tripoli Friday night, as reported by Libyan radio and monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Saturday's Libyan statement said U.S. military movements confirmed reports of a plan to attack Libya, "prepared by the CIA (U.S. Central Intelligence Agency) under direct supervision of President Reagan."

It accused Egypt of stepping up a provocative political, military, and media campaign "looking for reasons to support aggression in conjunction with the American government."

Egypt, it said, had concentrated its army on its border with Libya, especially in the Matruh and Sidi Barrani areas (of the Western desert) which were now considered military zones "ready for combat operations."

It also referred to "continuous and provocative" reconnaissance flights by the Egyptian Air Force.

U.S. calls Libyans 'thugs masquerading as diplomats'

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The U.S. has branded Libya a "band of thugs masquerading as diplomats" and called Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi "a modern-day barbarian pirate."

The denunciation came from U.S. Ambassador Joseph Reel in response to Libyan complaints that U.S. diplomats were subject to unusual restrictions in the U.S.

Declaring that Libyan-supported terrorist operations had been reported in 51 nations, Mr. Reel called Col. Qaddafi "a dictator, an agent of hatred and evil acts (and) a modern day barbarian pirate."

Listing more than a dozen as-

assinations and other acts of violence attributed to Libyan hit squads, he added: "Libya has in effect left the family of nations and has set itself apart from civilised governments."

"As a result of this position taken by the Libyan strongman, governments throughout the world are taking necessary precautions to protect their citizens and their overall national security against this band of thugs masquerading as diplomats," Mr. Reel told the U.N. Committee on Relations with the Host Country.

"We can rely on the public record... to convince any reasonable man that the Libyan regime has chosen to exist beyond the pale of acceptable international behaviour," he added.

18,000 people abandon Sudanese border town

KHARTOUM (R) — Eighteen thousand people have abandoned the Sudanese border town of Karmak for fear of an imminent attack by the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), the official Sudan News Agency said Saturday.

Four thousand SPLA guerrillas are camped around Karmak, which lies on the Ethiopian border 600 kilometres south-east of the capital Khartoum, the agency said.

The civilians have taken refuge in villages further from the border, leaving only a garrison of government troops and some volunteers willing to fight alongside them, it said.

The rebel presence had restricted access to Karmak, which was beginning to suffer a shortage of fuel and provisions, the agency added.

The Ethiopian-backed SPLA has been fighting a bush war in southern Sudan since 1983 with the declared aim of removing what it describes as a minority ruling clique in Khartoum.

France, Iran 'to negotiate Lebanon hostages deal'

BEIRUT (R) — A French mercy mission that left Lebanon Friday took home the message that France should improve relations with Iran if it wants Lebanese hostages, a Beirut newspaper said Saturday.

The daily An Nahar, in a dispatch from its Paris correspondent, added that France appeared ready to open "direct contact" with Tehran. Relations between them have become strained since Iran's 1979 Islamic Revolution.

An Nahar said Iranian hopes for supplies of French weaponry for its Gulf war with Iraq, and for compensation for an oilfield nuclear reactor would be the main topics in any talks to improve relations between the two countries.

The newspaper cited "an informed source close to the contacts between Beirut and Paris" for its report. It said there were several keys to resolving the hostages problem, but "the basic key was in Tehran."

"The basic demand brought back (from Lebanon) by Doctor (Razvi) Razi was improving France's relations with Iran in several fields," it said. Razi and French diplomat Pierre Blouin spent 11 days in Lebanon seeking ways to free the hostages.

The four kidnap victims believed held by "Islamic Jihad" (holy war), a shadowy organisation of pro-Iranian Muslims, are diplomats Marcel Carton and Marcel Footniet, journalist Jean-Paul Kauffmann and researcher Michel Scurat. Dr. Razi said he had visited the eastern Lebanese city of Baalbek, a stronghold of pro-Iranian Muslim groups where several hundred Iranian Revolutionary Guards are also based, and saw doctors there who had treated the hostages.

Western journalists who visited Baalbek Friday said Hussein Mousawi, pro-Iranian fundamentalist leader of the Radical Baalbek-based group "Islamic Amal" (Islamic Hope), told them he had passed on a letter from the French to the kidnappers.

Dr. Razi expressed optimism about the hostages, when he returned to Paris Friday. External

Affairs Minister Roland Duménil also said he was now hopeful for the first time.

An Nahar quoted its source in Paris as saying:

"The optimism... is based on the fact that vis-a-vis Iran's desire to resume dialogue and open a new chapter in relations with Paris, there was a French response which coincided with agreement in principle to establish direct contact between the two countries."

An Nahar said: "Joint talks on outstanding problems might be achieved by dispatching a delegation of French experts to Tehran to work out detailed solutions to several problems."

The main problem was that France should "settle sums due to Iran as a result of its failure to carry out several contracts signed under the Shah's regime, of which the most important was the Euro-10 nuclear reactor in Iran."

Talks should also "explore the possibility of France supplying Iran with weapons which it needs, on the basis of even-handedness," the dispatch added.

An Nahar said an imminent visit to Tehran by French opposition parliamentarians "coming at this time, has a special significance."

In Paris, Jean-Marie Duillet of the centre-right UDF Party said Friday he would probably lead the delegation next week.

He said the Iranians had indicated readiness to send a mission to Lebanon to inquire about the hostages. If France made a "goodwill gesture" over Iranian funds frozen to France after Iran's 1979 Islamic Revolution.

British minister to visit Syria, Israel

LONDON (AP) — British Foreign Office Minister of State Timothy Garton Ash will visit Syria and Israel Dec. 9-16, the Foreign Office has announced. It will be the first visit to the Middle East by a British minister since a meeting between Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and two representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation was abruptly cancelled in London in October.

Arab lawyer says Israel uses legal leverage to increase settlements

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The Israeli government has been using legal leverage to increase Jewish settlements on the occupied West Bank, according to a noted attorney who practices law there.

"Israeli law has been changed to apply to Israelis who occupy West Bank areas," attorney Raja Shehadeh told about 100 scholars, present and former U.S. officials, and diplomats on Nov. 26 at the American Enterprise Institute, a non-profit research foundation.

But he asserted that a growing number of Israelis have been questioning policies that permit such legal abuses.

He said that "more and more Israelis are coming to realise that these policies are not good for Israel. So there is still hope for compromise."

Mr. Shehadeh discussed his new book, "Occupiers' Law," which describes means by which he charges that Israel confiscates Palestinian land. The book was prepared for a West Bank human rights organisation founded by Mr. Shehadeh, "Law in the Service of Man," an affiliate of the International Commission of Jurists. It was published by the Washington-based Institute for Palestine Studies.

The Israeli government has declared some areas of the West Bank to be "state land," which, according to Israeli law, may be settled only by Israelis, Mr. Shehadeh said.

He claimed that usually means Israeli Jews, because Israeli Arabs have less inclination to resettle on the West Bank.

Another Israeli method of implementing what Mr. Shehadeh calls de facto annexation is by declaring land "abandoned," through a variety of legal mechanisms, which results in Jewish settlement in the designated areas.

Mr. Shehadeh charged that Israeli authorities seize some West Bank land by "military order," whereby the land is proclaimed to be needed for "vital and immediate military requirements" of an unpaired nature. He said that although the land remains theoretically under private ownership, many Jewish settlements are actually built after military authorities remove the Palestinian owners.

In addition, he said, Israeli military authorities sometimes close lands for military purposes, such as establishing "security zones," or creating training grounds, or firing ranges for the army. "Closed lands tend to be requisitioned," by Jewish settlers, he said.

Land also may be expropriated and designated "public," according to Mr. Shehadeh, permitting confiscation to create "roads... to serve Israeli settlements."

Lesser amounts of Palestinian land is purchased outright by Jewish settlers, he said.

'Weak' settlements

In a recent report published in the English language Israeli daily, The Jerusalem Post, Myron Benvenisti, who runs the West Bank Data Project, told a press conference at his office that... most of the Jewish settlements in the West Bank are too weak to sustain themselves, and if the government stopped pumping money to prop them up they would collapse.

Benvenisti said he was basing this conclusion on analysis of official statistics.

He also argued that Gush Emunim appears to have run out of idealists willing to settle in tough spots. Those idealists, numbering some 10,000 — have so far established 52 settlements; but hardly any settlers joined them in those settlements in the past year, he said, and the increase in population — 850 — may have been mostly due to births.

The increase in the number of settlers in the past year was mostly in localities close to Tel Aviv or Jerusalem. Ma'ale Adumim was especially popular, and by mid-1985 more than 70 per cent of the flats offered for sale were bought.

Three-quarters of the 52,000 settlers now living in the West Bank are within 20 kilometres of Jerusalem.

These areas are favoured also by the local Arab population. In 1984 some 340,000 Palestinians lived there accounting for 40 per

cent of all the West Bank's Arab residents.

Benvenisti, whose study is financed by the Ford Foundation, noted that the Arab population's rate of increase has been highest in the Jerusalem and Tulkarm areas, noting that "as the Jewish population increases, so too does the Arab."

Benvenisti's study suggests that as many as 66 of the 104 West Bank settlements have fewer than 200 residents — too little to ensure growth. He adds that there are very few jobs for the settlers in the area.

Some 79 per cent of the Jewish residents of the West Bank leave their settlements to get to work; 62 per cent of the settlers travel to cities, while 17 per cent have jobs in other settlements.

Benvenisti noted that by now there are only 64 light industrial plants in the urban-type settlements and they provide jobs for only 378 workers. There is also little agriculture, he said, since the area of tree plantations for those settlements totals 511 dunams.

This was partly a result of errors in policy, he said.

The World Zionist Organisation has spent large sums on helping settlers, but in the urban-type settlements money went to cover needs which are clearly non-productive, Benvenisti claimed.

He found that the government is spending large amounts on keep-

ing the settlements going.

The government grants to the local councils made up 58.2 per cent of Elkana's and Ariel's revenues and 68.8 per cent of the income of the Kiryat Atza local council. By comparison — the contribution to Kish Ha-Yariv covered 44.4 per cent of its revenues and in Or Akiva, 28.9 per cent.

Benvenisti argued that the channels used to funnel the money helped the hard-core settlers. The money was sent through Gush Emunim's settlement movement, Amman, and through the regional councils which passed some of it on to the Council of Jewish Settlements in the West Bank and Gaza.

The hard-core idealists — though outnumbered by some 2,000 families — had the economic resources to finance various operations. That explains their ability to spend \$100,000 on a campaign at Eli to lay the cornerstone for a town they want to build there. Some of the money thus goes to pressure the government to increase its support for the settlers.

However the moment the government were to tell them they must stand on their own feet ("tho 70) settlements will no longer exist," he claimed. Benvenisti promptly added he did not believe the government would take such a step because of political considerations.

TV & RADIO

| JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 7311/19 | BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1413 KHz |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| MAIN CHANNEL | 06:00 News 06:30 The Best of Folk 06:45 Financial Review 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:29 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 Broadsheet 07:45 World News 07:50 News 08:00 News Summary 08:30 Jazz for the Aspiring 08:30 World News 08:39 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 Hunger 09:30 Hungry 09:30 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 The Pleasure of Your 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 Science in Action 11:45 A Future for the Industrial Past 12:00 News Summary 12:15 12:15 From Our Own Correspondent 12:30 Religious Service 13:00 World News 13:09 News About Britain 13:15 From Our Own Correspondent 13:30 Bulet Half Dome 14:00 News Summary: Play of the Week 14:05 Guitar Workshop 15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours: News Summary 15:30 Sports Round-up 15:45 The Tony Martin Show 16:00 News Summary 16:30 Kippa 16:45 The Sandi Jones Request Show 17:00 Radio News 17:15 From the Promenade Concerts 17:40 Sports Special 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 The Tudors 18:30 Phone-In: It's Your World 18:45 Letter from America 19:00 World News 19:09 World Phone-In 19:40 Reflections 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 News 20:30 Mainstream 21:00 News Summary 21:15 London Belongs to Me 22:00 World News 22:09 24 Hours: News Summary 22:30 Sunday Half Hour 23:00 News Summary 23:15 The Pleasure of Your 23:30 World News 23:39 24 Hours: News Summary 24:00 News 24:09 24 Hours: News Summary 24:30 World News 24:39 24 Hours: News Summary 24:59 News Summary 25:00 News Summary 25:09 News Summary 25:30 News Summary 25:39 News Summary 25:59 News Summary 26:00 News Summary 26:09 News Summary 26:30 News Summary 26:39 News Summary 26:59 News Summary 27:00 News Summary 27:09 News Summary 27:30 News Summary 27:39 News Summary 27:59 News Summary 28:00 News Summary 28:09 News Summary 28:30 News Summary 28:39 News Summary 28:59 News Summary 29:00 News Summary 29:09 News Summary 29:30 News Summary 29:39 News Summary 29:59 News Summary 30:00 News Summary 30:09 News Summary 30:30 News 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NEWS IN BRIEF

Princess Alia chairs horse breeding talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Alia Saturday chaired a meeting at Yarmouk University Liaison Office for a number of horse breeders in Jordan and discussed the issue of setting up a Jordanian association for horse breeding. It was decided during the meeting to form a founding committee for the association with Princess Alia as chairman of the committee and to entrust a technical committee with preparing the bases and goals for this association. The founding committee will hold its first meeting on Dec. 18.

Princess Wijdan opens art exhibit

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Wijdan Ali, the president of the Royal Society for Fine Arts (RSFA) opened an exhibition of lithographs Saturday at the French Cultural Centre. On display at the week-long exhibition are 23 paintings depicting contemporary French plastic art by a number of French artists. The event was organised by the RSFA and the centre, and French ambassador Patrick Lefevre attended the opening.

Kana'an visits bridges to W. Bank

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Taher Kana'an Saturday paid a visit to the King Hussein and Prince Mohammad bridges where he inspected the progress of work and the facilities offered to the public. Dr. Kana'an also issued instructions to the officials at the bridges asking them to do their utmost to facilitate the movement of travellers via the two bridges and the crossing of trucks carrying Arab products.

VTC holds industrial skills course

AMMAN (Petra) — Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) Director General Munther Al Masri Saturday opened a training course on supervision methods at Wadi Al Seer training institute. Participants in the week-long course will hear lectures on new concepts in communications, incentives and the role of crafts instructors in limiting occupational hazards. Taking part in the course are 15 industrial supervisors from a number of public and private sector corporations.

P.E. teachers begin training programme

AMMAN (Petra) — A training course for 30 school teachers of physical education opened Saturday. The three-day course is organised by the Jordanian Amateur Athletics Federation (JAAF) and is being supervised by Chinese trainers. The participants will receive practical training and lectures on modern skills and methods in training school students in the Kingdom.

Ramtha club organises book exhibition

RAMTHA (Petra) — A book exhibition was opened Saturday at the Jordanian folklore club in Ramtha. On display at the week-long exhibition, which was opened by Ramtha District Governor Abdul Karim Al Tal, are 3,000 books dealing with religious, historical, scientific and literary subjects. The event is part of the club's celebrations of the Prophet Mohammad's birthday.

Khatib to open Iraq artist's painting exhibition today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Under the patronage of Minister of Information, Culture and Tourism, Mohammad Al Khatib, an exhibition of paintings by the Iraqi artist Dya'a Azzawi, will be opened Sunday, Dec. 1 at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman. Azzawi is a graduate of Baghdad University with a degree in Fine Arts. He has exhibited his paintings widely in solo and group exhibitions in Iraq, the United Kingdom, the United States, Switzerland, France, Yugoslavia, Brazil, India, Kuwait, Lebanon, Abu Dhabi, Tunisia and Morocco. The exhibition will continue until Dec. 10.

Yarmouk president confers with Cairo university delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran Saturday conferred with a delegation of teachers and students of post graduate studies at the American University of Cairo. At the meeting, held at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office in Amman, Dr. Badran reviewed with the delegation the development and programmes of Yarmouk University and plans for the future. Dr. Badran also called for cooperation between the two universities, the exchange of visits by professors and holding joint training seminars on anthropology in the Arab World. The delegation earlier toured archaeological sites in Jordan and a number of its members delivered lectures on anthropology at Yarmouk University.

King appeals for world efforts

(Continued from page 1)

a manner that can best guarantee the rights and the interests of all parties in the conflict.

Hence, I offered by personal contribution towards the issuance of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 which emphasised the inadmissibility of acquiring other countries' territories by force and called for a total Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, and endorsed the right of all states in the region to living in peace within secure and internationally recognised borders.

As a member of the Arab group at the United Nations, my country has exerted all possible efforts towards helping to establish a just and durable peace in the Middle East. Jordan also took part in all efforts on the Arab and international levels for the achievement of peace. Despite that nothing has been achieved and the peace process remained deadlocked and international efforts have been thwarted by Israel and its supporters.

When we found that the peace process required reactivation, we conducted consultations with the

PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the consultation resulted in the signing of the Feb. 11 accord in Amman. This accord organised joint political action and served as a vehicle for implementing the Fez Arab summit resolutions which serve as a part of a joint Arab action for implementing U.N. resolutions on the Palestine problem through an international conference in which parties to the conflict and Security Council members should take part.

Our joint moves with the PLO are based on the concept of realising a total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and guaranteeing the right of all states in the region to peace and security and recognised borders in implementation of U.N. Security Council resolutions, particularly 242 and 338. This is required to help the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination within a confederation with Jordan.

The situation in our region is continuously growing worse due to the Israeli occupation of Arab land for over the past 18 years and measures designed to abort peace bids that call for the exchange of



The general mufti of Jordan, Sheikh Izzeddin Al Khatib (centre), addresses a press conference on Saturday, announcing a 10-five-day collection campaign to help the needy (Petra photo)

Conference addresses energy use, industrialisation

AMMAN (J.T.) — Industrialisation is an important factor for the Arab Nation's continued existence in the face of world challenges and developments, said acting University of Jordan President Mahmoud Al Samra Saturday during an address in which he called on Arab countries to forge a pan-Arab plan for industrialisation.

In his speech before a regional meeting at the University of Jordan sponsored by the United Nations Economic Committee for Western Asia (ECWA), Dr. Samra also said that economic and industrial growth in the world has led to an excessive consumption of energy, especially oil, that eventually led to a erosion of Arab oil resources and causing more danger to the Arab oil producing nations than others.

Dr. Samra said that the energy situation prevailing in the Arab region requires speedy and serious solution and the Arabs should cooperate and coordinate their endeavours to overcome all problems that confront their development projects including those in industry and the use of energy.

Also speaking at the opening of the four-day seminar was ECWA representative Dr. Munther Abdul Salam. Dr. Abdul Salam said that the meeting was called to discuss issues of integrated planning for the use of energy in Western Asian regions and to examine the effects of energy resources on economic and social development. It has become necessary to plan the use of energy, and therefore plans in this respect should be placed at the disposal of decision makers who decide on projects for their countries, Dr. Abdul Salam said.

According to Dr. Abdul Salam Jordan's energy consumption has increased at an annual rate of 14 per cent between 1975 and 1984 as a result of expansion in economic and social activity. He said Jordan imported \$600 million worth of oil in 1984 and the cost swallowed up nearly 82 per cent of the nation's total revenues from exports.

Dr. Abdul Salam called for the establishment of a means for providing data and information on energy and its consumption.

Representative of the European Commission in Jordan Romano Lantini made a speech at the opening session in which he referred to the importance of energy planning in Arab countries. He said that many changes have occurred recently in the world oil markets which call for a joint plan on the production and use of energy for all purposes.

land for peace.

Israel, in this respect, has annexed the Arab part of Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights and has seized more than half of the lands of the West Bank and established colonies. Moreover, there appeared some leaders in the Israeli government who openly declare Israel's intentions not to relinquish the occupied Arab land and extremist policies aimed at aborting all efforts towards peace.

In view of these serious developments and the growing tendency towards extremism inside Israel and because this will have adverse effects on the stability and security of the region we appeal to the international community to join its efforts with ours for the implementation of United Nations resolutions on the Palestine problem and to establish international legitimacy based on justice for the sake of ensuring the rights and interests of all parties to the conflict.

I hope that the international community will not let this chance for establishing peace go by and I hope that all efforts will be pooled for the sake of attaining our noble goals.

Caritas opens health centre

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A new Caritas medical centre was opened Saturday in Jhal Amman, adding another much-needed health care institute which will offer free treatment to low-income and needy members of the public.

The centre, established as an integrated medical institute, was inaugurated under the patronage of the Jerusalem-based Apostolic delegate to Jordan Archbishop Carlo Curis.

According to Reverend Musa Adeli, the Amman Caritas director, the new centre comprises of general medical facilities, a dental surgery and a pathology section. It is staffed by a doctor, a dentist, a nurse and a supervisor, he told the Jordan Times.

The inauguration ceremony was attended by the Latin Archbishop in Amman, the Roman Catholic archbishop, a number of clergymen and members of the public.

Caritas set up an office in Amman in 1967 and the Italian charitable organisation has to date established five medical centres, three of which are located in poor and needy areas of Amman, one in Zarka and the fifth was established recently in Fuhais.

Each of the centres extends social and rehabilitation services and courses in embroidery, sewing, weaving, tailoring and other handicrafts, Rev. Adeli said, adding that the organisation has also organised and run handicraft courses

at the Al Mahatta rehabilitation centre.

More than 50,000 patients visit the Caritas medical centres annually and pay nominal fees for their treatment, he continued.

In four of the Caritas centres, including the one at the rehabilitation centre, women are taught the basic arts of sewing, embroidery and macrame. Participants in the courses receive an official diploma from the Ministry of Social Development at the end of their training which enables them to obtain employment, Rev. Adeli said.

Two of these social and craft centres are located in Jhal Amman, while the other two are in Zarka and Ajloun. Another centre in Jhal Amman teaches women the art of artificial flower-making and flower arranging.

Speaking about Caritas activities at Mahatta rehabilitation centre for women, Rev. Adeli said Caritas staff regularly visit the inmates to offer pastoral services, he pointed out.

These periodic visits also extend practical help in the form of vocational training within the rehabilitation centre where women are taught to sew, knit, embroider and make decorative baskets. The items made are then sold by members of the Caritas staff and enable the women to have some pocket money for themselves and for the needs of their children. Caritas is planning to broaden its vocational training programme to Zarka, Sweileh and Jwadeh, according to Rev. Adeli.

Ministry holds first seminar on educational supervision

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education is undertaking a study in preparation for establishing a centre to train school supervisors with the purpose of developing the teaching profession not only in Jordan but also in other Arab states, the ministry's Secretary General Abdul Latif Arabiyat announced here Saturday.

Addressing the opening session of a week-long seminar on educational supervision and guidance, Dr. Arabiyat said that educational qualifications alone are not enough to produce a supervisor for teachers. He said that certain qualifications, besides academic qualifications, are needed before a person can be considered eligible for such an important job. A supervisor should have also acquired a wide-range of experience in teaching to help him assume such a sensitive position and therefore a centre for providing such qualifications and training is deemed necessary, Dr. Arabiyat explained.

In his speech Dr. Arabiyat reviewed the various activities carried out by the ministry in organising and supervising training courses for teachers at all levels. A total of 105 supervisors employed by the Ministry of Education are taking part in the seminar and will be featured on guidance for teachers, assessing teachers work and other related topics connected with guidance and supervision.

U.N. reaffirms commitment

(Continued from page 1)

hem, a member of the PLO Executive Committee.

In Amman, the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) issued a statement voicing support "for the struggle of the Palestinian people against the Zionist repressive rule in the occupied territories".

The statement condemned Israeli measures designed to impose a de facto situation in the occupied Arab territories and Israel's drive to impose its laws on the Arabs,

and to evict the lawful owners of the land from their property.

The statement voiced concern on the continued occupation of the Arab lands and Israel's arbitrary measures against the local population in total disregard of international principles and rules. The statement referred to Israel's seizure of Arab land and destruction of the economic structure of the Arab territories and said that the CAEU is keen on helping the Arab population in countering the Zionist measures.

The PLO leader was also quoted as criticising the hijacking of

an Egyptian Boeing 737 last weekend in which 59 people died.

He repeated an earlier PLO statement that "an Arab intelligence agency was behind this operation in order to strike at Egypt's national role which has become clear to all".

He said the PLO had offered "all its capabilities" to Egypt to deal with the hijacking.

PLO officials were quoted by the AP as saying a special committee has been formed under Mr. Arafat's right-hand man, Salah Khalaf, to patch up intra-Palestinian differences, in line with decisions taken by the PCC.

GUVS launches one piastre a day collection campaign

General Mufti requests public to actively support project for benefit of Jordan's sick, needy and poor

AMMAN (Petra) — The General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) has embarked on a project to collect one piastre per person each day and hopes that all members of the public will respond to help alleviate the sufferings of needy families and the poor in general, Sheikh Izzeddin Al Khatib, Jordan's General Mufti, Saturday told a press gathering held at GUVS headquarters in Amman.

Sheikh Khatib who heads a special committee for organising the collections, said that a piastre donated by each person a day will help achieve "a peaceful and progressive society" and will contribute towards providing for the needs of the sick, the poor, the handicapped and other needy members of the community.

The collection box system is a humanitarian idea that has been implemented in numerous world nations and the collections will finance activities carried out by GUVS and programmes for helping all those in need. The General Mufti pointed out that the project began on Nov. 14, the 50th birthday of His Majesty King Hussein.

Sheikh Khatib said that the collection is voluntary and will be carried out through special boxes to be placed in schools, organisations, universities, companies and public places as well as shopping centres in order to reach

all sectors of the public.

Regular pledges

People will also be able to fill out a special monthly or annual coupon pledging to pay a certain sum of money for a certain cause through GUVS, Sheikh Khatib added. He said that such coupons will be distributed by post offices and through school children to various organisations and that special registers will be opened for donors. The project is designed as an act of charity for the poor and will help GUVS to implement its social welfare programmes, Sheikh Khatib pointed out.

The General Mufti said that letters have already been sent to businessmen, officials, heads of municipal councils, bank managers, companies and various organisations requesting them to help in the implementation of this humanitarian project. Some of the post office coupons have been already distributed to a number of public sectors, he added.

According to Sheikh Khatib, the committee in charge of the project will decide on the allocation of donations to needy people once collections have begun to arrive. But, he said, it is up to the donors to define which particular needy people they wish to benefit from their donation and they have the right to that. Sheikh Khatib named the following as needy people to whom members of the public can direct their donations through GUVS: orphans, families of martyrs, poor students, poor or sick people, homeless people, the handicapped, needy children, homes which care for the old and invalids and all the social and charitable projects carried out by various voluntary institutions.

Also speaking at the press conference was GUVS President Abdullah Al Khatib who said that the one piastre project will fall under the supervision of a 15-member ad hoc committee who are concerned with voluntary work and elected by the GUVS executive committee. They will have a two year mandate subject to the approval of the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, Dr. Khatib explained.

A committee member, Mr. Ahmad Ghuneim, also spoke at the meeting explaining the work of the committee and methods of collecting the donations.

New export facilities aim to encourage manufacturing sector, Saqqaf says

By Rana Sabagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Ministry of Trade and Industry has recently introduced new export facilities for local industries in an effort to revive and encourage the country's manufacturing sector.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, the ministry's Under Secretary Mohammad Al Saqqaf said that the newly-introduced facilities aim to alleviate some of the export obstacles which impede local products from gaining access to foreign markets. The ministry issued a recent circular which said that all Jordanian companies marketing their products abroad will be exempted from having to pay income tax, he explained. "This new facility will certainly encourage local exporters to search for more markets on both the regional and international levels," added Mr. Saqqaf.

Another facility, the under secretary continued, is that the Ministry of Trade has urged the Customs Department to remove all routine and administrative obstacles which governed the system of import and re-export. "The drawbacks in the system, which had discouraged a lot of Jordanian merchants from importing foreign items and re-exporting them, has been side-stepped through this new procedure," Mr. Saqqaf explained.

Barter policy

"We have also been encouraging local merchants to follow a barter trade policy in their regional and international dealings. Instead of having to accept all imports, we will have new facilities under which Jordanian companies import goods but in return the foreign exporters have to buy Jordanian products," he continued. Mr. Saqqaf suggested that through these barter agreements a lot of Jordan's marketing problems could eventually be solved.

The under secretary expressed hope that these new export facilities will give Jordanian exporters more incentives to promote their goods abroad, that Jordan would obtain more hard currency through increased exports and that they would help solve some of the Kingdom's economic problems.

Colourful, interesting photographs of Jordan's varied native, migratory birds

By Olga Mikhail
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Over 120 impressive photographs of birds as highly-developed, sensitive, responsive, colourful and graceful animals with habits that evoke interest and inquiry are currently on display at the Amra Hotel in Amman. The exhibition entitled "Birds of Jordan" is by Jordanian photographer retired Captain Arslan Ramadan and was opened on Thursday by Minister of Culture Mohammad Al Khatib.

Armed with his camera and his knowledge of the different natural habitats of birds in Jordan, Capt. Ramadan likes to photograph different species of birds and to record their songs. Capt. Ramadan is also an expert in identifying birds and keeps lists of new species as he finds them.

He believes that birds are of cultural value besides their practical importance. As man advanced in learning and knowledge through the centuries, he incorporated birds in his language and literature, his music and art and his science," he told the Jordan Times.

Capt. Ramadan has been practising his hobby as a photographer for the last ten years. He is now a professional photographer preparing new books on the Jordanian desert and the birds of Jordan.

New book

Capt. Ramadan explained that the book "Birds of Jordan" is being prepared in accordance with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's wish. He said that two professors from the University of Jordan are helping him with the book which will be documented and used as a science book at the university.

The exhibition comprises Capt. Ramadan's work over the last six months. On display are 70 photographs of birds living in Jordan

such as the sandrouse, houbara, bustard, chukar, falcon, ostrich, pintail duck and turtle dove, in addition to an other 50 including a flock of starlings, a warbler, a fly catcher, quail and others.

Capt. Ramadan is also exhibiting photographs of a pair of partridges from a mosaic floor at Jazr Al Hallabat and dating back to the Umayyad period and inscriptions referring to ostriches, now extinct, which once inhabited the north east areas of Jordan.

The Jordanian photographer has published two books: "Photographs from the Jordanian and Palestinian heritage" and "Amman: Yesterday and Today."

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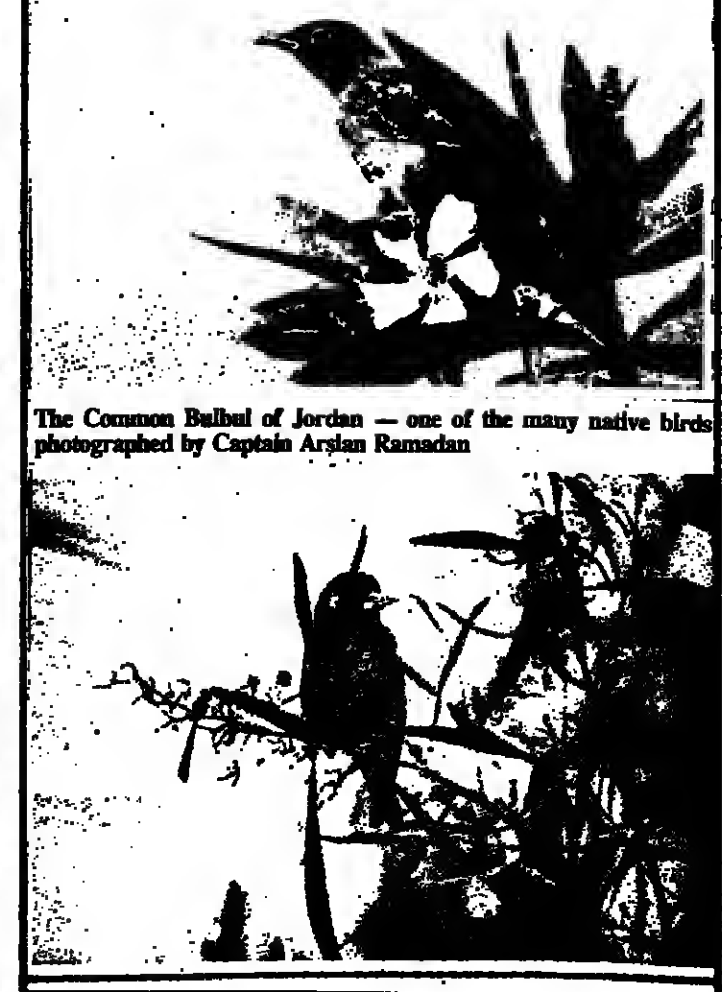
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The Common Bulbul of Jordan — one of the many native birds photographed by Captain Arslan Ramadan

Jordan Times

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Day of solidarity

NOVEMBER 29, International Solidarity Day for the Palestinian People, has come and gone this year with not the slightest sign of hope that the Palestinian tragedy could end in the foreseeable future. So bleak are the prospects of a Palestinian settlement in fact that His Majesty King Hussein found it necessary to again remind the whole world community of its responsibility. "The situation in the Middle East daily takes a turn to the worse," the King said in a letter to mark the Nov. 29 anniversary. "The world community cannot afford to waste another historic opportunity to bring about peace in this area, and we urge that all efforts be pooled in order to implement U.N. resolutions concerning the Palestinian problem."

If left to the vast majority of the community of states and to the U.N., the King's warning would not go unheeded. But, alas, the issue is not as simple as that and Israel's intransigence and arrogance, backed as it is by America's limitless support for the Zionists, continues to be the main stumbling block that has consistently thwarted the cause of justice and prevented the success of every sincere attempt at reaching reconciliation and peace in this part of the world.

Israel's military strength and continued occupation of Arab lands have blinded the Israelis even to the point of not seeing their own future in the area. U.S. encouragement of the aggressor has in no way helped Israel to see better for itself and reconsider its dangerous policies. On the contrary, it is only helping to heighten tensions in the Middle East and driving it to the edges of war and points of no-return.

International solidarity day reminds us not only of the political and legal rights of the Palestinians. It also addresses the human tragedy of a whole people destituted and scattered around the world, often in refugee camps that are within sight of their original homes and lands.

Those Palestinians are forgotten at a time when every effort is being made by the U.S. and Israel to increase Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union to a land they have never known. Evidently this situation cannot and must not be allowed to continue. It has been 37 long years since the Palestinian problem was institutionalised in the eyes of the world and the corridors of the U.N., and 18 years since insult was added to injury. For how much can we play witness, and the world powers lend a deaf ear, to this tragedy?

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Israel is not for peace

ISRAEL'S Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir manifested Israel's clear intentions Friday when he announced that the Zionist state will never give up any part of the occupied Arab lands in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or the Golan Heights under any terms of an agreement that might be reached with the Arabs in the future. What Shamir said means that Israel is intent on thwarting all peace efforts and will never grant the Palestinians any rights or land. This open and aggressive attitude places the international community face to face with a new challenge because it represents an Israeli insistence on swallowing up the occupied Arab land and regarding any negotiations with the Arabs as completely unrelated to Arab rights and Arab land. This stand calls on the international community to take a speedy action to force Israel to accept the idea of exchanging land for peace. Shamir's statement was in total contradiction with all claims by his Prime Minister Shimon Peres who had said that the Zionist state was seeking to establish peace. The international community has to put an end to this Israeli aggressive attitude and Zionist intentions. The United States, as part of the international community, should stop encouraging Israel from pursuing this aggressive policy and should know that the Arabs cannot accept Israel's terms and will only accept the exchange of peace for land.

Al Dustour: Tragic road accidents

THE road accident involving two vehicles on the desert road should be regarded as a national disaster. The accident and the heavy loss of life reminds us of the many accidents which occur in our towns and on our roads almost daily. The accidents in Jordan far more exceed many others that occur in different developed or developed nations in the world, and this calls for a reexamination of our rules and systems and own selves in a bid to try to find an effective measure to end such tragedies. It is unfair to shift all the blame onto the ministry of public works that constructed the road or the traffic department or the drivers themselves. We cannot do that because we want to involve the whole community and all the institutions and citizens in a process of finding an end to road accidents, because all of us are responsible for the victims and for the damage. But probably the first responsibility lies with the family which should create the sense of responsibility in the heart of everyone of us, a task that should be taken over later by the school that should teach traffic regulations and good behaviour and responsibility. Other organisations should also contribute to the process of creating responsible citizens, keen on protecting themselves and others from any danger.

Sawt Al Shaab: End this bloody war

IRAN'S insistence on pursuing a mad and losing war against Iraq can only be described as a way of directing an insult to the United Nations and to the world public opinion. This is the only explanation of Iran's refusal to accept the world's mediation for peace and its continued drive to kill many Iraqis for the sake of pleasing the regime in Tehran. Recent years showed that the more efforts are made, to bring peace between Iran and its neighbours, the more adamant the Tehran regime became and the more it became intent on pursuing war and bringing destruction and tragedies to the Iranian people. The leader of the Khomeini national guards announced Friday that Iran will continue the war and that only the battlefield will decide the result of the conflict. If the reports about the missing of Iranian troops for a new offensive are true then the Iraqi people should take all necessary precautions and deal a final blow to the Iranian armed forces. But the other Arab countries must not remain idle, they should rally behind Iraq in its fateful battle against the enemy.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Alia's 727's need not be replaced

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

OBSERVERS in Amman predict that Alia, the Royal Jordanian airline, will make a major announcement, possibly a purchase of more aircraft, on its upcoming anniversary on December 15. These predictions are backed by McDonnell Douglas advertisements appearing daily in the local press to promote their MD 80 aircraft (a new name for DC9), and by sightings of various teams of salesmen representing international aircraft manufacturers at Amman hotels last week. These teams are apparently trying to hard-sell their Airbus Industrie A320, Boeing 737 or McDonnell Douglas MD 80. All have been claiming that their product is the right replacement for Alia's B707's and B727's on economical basis.

The question here is whether there is a need to replace Alia's four advanced B727's and whether the contemplated replacement programme is necessary for our national flag carrier. But to answer this question, we need to look at what is

happening in the market place today.

Business travel to the Middle East has declined due to the economic slowdown in the area since 1982. Tourism traffic also has declined sharply due to the war in the Gulf, the civil war in Lebanon and the upsurge in terrorist attacks against civilian aircraft, especially in the form of hijacking.

Alia therefore has experienced a negative growth in real operating revenues for three consecutive years. This renders buying aircraft for expansion purposes not justified.

Knowing this, aircraft manufacturers are arguing the case for Alia to replace, rather than add to, its fleet of B707's and B727's on economical grounds.

In this respect, we have to point out that the B707's were replaced twice so far, once when Alia bought four more B727's in 1980-1981 and once more when it acquired five Tri-Stars in 1981-1982 and another three in 1984-1985.

Alia's three B707's are no more than freighters or back-up airplanes, and need not be replaced by new expensive aircraft.

The B727 on the other hand is still the most popular aircraft in the world, with over 1,650 in operation, providing 20 per cent of the seats and comprising over 25 per cent of the world fleet of jet aircraft.

It is the workhorse of the fleets of the most advanced American and European airlines. In fact the most prestigious international airlines will still be operating more B727's, than any other type of aircraft, until 1990.

Moreover, Alia's fleet of 727's is profitable, and the routes flown by the B727's are making money and supporting other types and routes.

To replace the B727's, with the Airbus aircraft fitted with snecma engines is out of question, since such a step would make Alia the only airline operating all frames and all engines produced by all aircraft and

engine manufacturers (save McDonnell Douglas). This is a maintenance nightmare which does not make sense.

Buying MD 80 aircraft should also be ruled out because it is an old technology aircraft. It is good for airlines already operating DC9's, but it is not good enough for an airline to introduce it to its fleet. Not one single airline has bought MD80 aircraft in the last four years, except those already operating the DC9's.

Admittedly, the most likely aircraft to eventually replace the B727's is the B757, the world's most fuel efficient airplane, with the most advanced flight deck available, and operated by two flight crews. However, even this superior aircraft is not an economically justified replacement for the B727 at this point in time. As a matter of fact, a Boeing senior vice president told the IATA Finance Committee two years ago that replacing a B727 with a B757 would generate savings in fuel, crew, and maintenance.

the cash flow of which can offset the extra capital cost net of B727 realisable value in the eleventh year. Since then, fuel prices decreased considerably and the breakeven period is now extended to over 13 years.

The reason for this sobering statement by the manufacturers themselves is that the capital cost of the aircraft is over \$40 million. The B727 cannot fetch more than \$10 million at best.

Interest and depreciation (or instalments) on the extra investment of \$30 million will more than offset the savings made (or promised) in 11 to 13 years.

Should oil prices go down to say 60 cents per U.S. gallon, the B757 may lose its economic edge altogether. The operational savings resulting from its fuel efficiency would be less than the incremental cost of the extra investment, and the replacement may create a net negative cash flow for ever.

No doubt, the B757 is technically the best aircraft available

in the market. Alia should consider this aircraft if and when its business picks up in the future, or if and when fuel prices double. But as things stand now, the B727's, can continue to serve for the next 10 years with economies superior to any new airplane, including the B757, which is overpriced for the benefits it offers.

Finally, the talked-about package costs around \$300 million. To service this new external debt in interest and instalments, (or in long term lease payments) is too heavy for Jordan's balance of payments and external debt considerations at these difficult times, especially when financing will not be available except under the government's guarantees which has other, more pressing priorities.

I certainly commend Alia for keeping an eye on more economical and modern aircraft, but our flag carrier need not be the first airline in the world to replace its B727's. The numbers show that it should not.

American scholars debate Middle East politics, economies and cultures

By Jacquelyn S. Porth

NEW ORLEANS — The recent discovery of oil in Yemen will enable it to meet internal energy requirements and to finance development programme with its own resources for the first time, according to New York University professor Robert Burrows.

Discussing the profound impact oil will have on the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR), he said Yemen will also eventually be able to end its economic and financial dependence on Saudi Arabia.

Speaking at the annual Middle East Studies Association of North America (MESA) meeting November 22-25, Burrows said the potential size of the oil discovery has filled the Yemeni government with new confidence. Discovery of oil has been followed closely by members of the American Institute of Yemeni Studies, many of whom participated in panels such as "Yemeni State-Building and Political Hegemony" and "Southern Yemen: Strategic Prospects."

More than one 1,000 people gathered to hear panels and roundtable discussions on a wide range of topics such as "Sufism," "Gender Distinctions in the Muslim World," "Neo-Aramaic Languages and Linguistics," "Sources for Modern Middle East History," and "Contemporary Iran." Besides over 85 forums for Middle East historians, sociologists, economists, anthropologists and others, meetings of MESA associated organisations were held including: The American Association of Teachers of Arabic, the Society for Armenian Studies, the American Numismatic Society, the Turkish Studies Association and the Maghribi Studies Group.

The Middle East Outreach Council which focuses on increasing public knowledge about the lands, cultures and peoples of the region, with a special focus on secondary education, also met. The MESA conference was held jointly this year, for the first time, with a conference organised by the African Studies Association.

New affiliate and resolutions

This year in Louisiana the foundations of a new group were laid. Some 50 women conducting research on women in the Middle East met informally and decided to form an association "complete with newsletter. Seed money was collected, and officers and editors were selected. At next year's MESA meeting in Boston November 19-23, this association will have its first formal business meeting.

As in past years, the annual MESA business meeting concentrated on the interaction and relationship between scholars and intelligence communities. In a session which was described by observers as stormier than usual, voting members passed two related

resolutions. One called on member institutions to refuse to accept funding support for research in the field from intelligence agencies. At the same time, the resolution supported the concept for funding from independent government foundations, such as the National Science Foundation.

A second resolution reaffirmed the language of a resolution from the past calling on all member institutions to disclose sources of funding for research and contained language which specifically deplored a recent violation of this by Harvard University's Centre for Middle Eastern Studies.

Gulf affairs

In a panel on "Cooperation and Conflict in the Gulf," Emile Nakhleh delivered a thorough presentation on the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). He pointed out that neither the regional security nor economic cooperation had progressed as rapidly as many had thought, although persistent threats of terrorism in the Gulf have resulted in more contact between GCC Interior Ministers. The lack of progress in affecting the outcome of the Iran-Iraq war and its failure to agree on standard arms acquisition programme are two reasons why the expectations of some Gulf inhabitants have yet to be realised.

His research also shows that the GCC is challenged by competing political ideologies which have yet

to be resolved. Nakhleh said one ideology favours the GCC as a means for security through strong, authoritarian, family-dominated regimes while the other favours security attained through greater democratisation. Despite its relative youth as an organisation and the major challenges which it faces, Nakhleh still believes the GCC has promise.

Lebanon

A panel on "Contemporary Lebanon" dealt with several themes including Syrian-Lebanese relations and the changes in the internal Lebanese balance-of-power since Israel's invasion. Marius Deeb of Georgetown University's Centre for Contemporary Arab Studies talked about Syria's foreign policy objectives to dominate the PLO in both Lebanon and Jordan and to avoid direct confrontation with Israel.

When Israel invaded Lebanon, Youssef Olmert of Tel Aviv University said, it created a new balance of power in Beirut which made it much easier for the Shi'ites to take over. He said the highest losers were the Sunnis. He said the Maronites are both demoralised and split, but are still in a better power position than the Sunnis. In Olmert's opinion, there can never be an accord in Lebanon without the Maronites. Olmert said it may not be possible to solidify a coalition for peace in Lebanon was formed to expel Israel from Lebanon.

The panel's discussant Michael Nasser, a cardiologist at the American University of Beirut hospital, had particular insight into Lebanon's problems. He said the country's problems must be analysed in terms of internal social and national factors and not external factors as some have tried to suggest. He speculated on why the Lebanese people have garnered enormous achievements outside of their country where they have become successful businessmen and made significant contributions to international organisations like the United Nations, but have not applied those skills to solving political problems at home. He said, "The Lebanese have failed to succeed in Lebanon."

Lebanon has always had problems he said, "this is not the first or last time." In Lebanon he has found a "lack of citizenship and leadership." He said leaders have not looked after the welfare of their constituencies. Individuals also have not always fulfilled their obligations as citizens or respected the rights of others. He urged everyone to stop interfering with Lebanese affairs whether it be for "positive or negative" reasons. He said, "Let Lebanon be depolarised" and allow the Lebanese "to sort out their affairs" and "decide what kind of system they want to have."

Sidelights

Outgoing MESA president,

Kemal Karpat of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, delivered the keynote address at the annual banquet calling on the organisation to broaden its research concerns to include Central Asia and urged incoming president Elizabeth Fernea of the University of Texas to work to make the association better known through public relations efforts.

Various films and videos relating to the Middle East were shown throughout the 4-day meeting, a number of which are new releases such as "Islamic Calligraphy" and a film about the Dome of the Rock Mosque in Jerusalem entitled, "Shrine Under Siege." Two other new films, "Operation Moses: Rescue of the Jews of Ethiopia" and "A Secret Order: The Druzes," were also shown.

Each year students and scholars of the Middle East flock from all over the U.S. to the annual MESA book exhibit which offers a 20 per cent discount to conference attendees. This year was no exception with displays by American publishing houses specialising in Middle Eastern topics such as Westview Press and Syracuse University Press. "Computers anywhere, Inc." also displayed their new "Interword" computer software/hardware at the exhibit. This allows IBM PC computers and IBM compatible units to be used as bilingual word processors in many languages including Arabic — U.S. Information Agency.

France's 'Superheru' shakes off scandal, heads for presidency

Gavin Bell

PARIS — Former French defence minister Charles Hernu is fascinating the electorate with deft display of how to achieve the impossible.

Two months after being sunk by a political tidal wave over a spy scandal, Hernu has resurfaced and is all but walking on the water as a potential presidential candidate.

The fall and spectacular rise of "superheru", as he is being dubbed by the French press, has captured the imagination of a nation long inured to the vagaries of political fortunes.

On September 20 a grim-faced Hernu was hounded from office after Prime Minister Laurent Fabius accused him of concealing the truth about a French secret service attack on the Rainbow Warrior, a ship owned by the environmentalist group Greenpeace and being used to track French nuclear tests in the Pacific.

His friend and political ally President Francois Mitterrand scorned the clandestine operation, during which the ship was blown up and a photographer killed, as "criminal and absurd."

Hernu insisted he had never given any order to attack the vessel, though he acknowledged authorising a surveillance mission against Greenpeace.

But a scathing report in the respected daily newspaper Le Monde said Hernu, the chief victim of what was called the French Watergate, had "dragged the government into a spiral of lies."

A few weeks later, however, he is modestly accepting the accolades of admirers clamouring to support his aspirations to be president.

Hardly a day goes by without media reports of some new exploit

of the Socialist Party stages a congress in Toulouse. Hernu is there to receive a prolonged, standing ovation.

France wins a huge contract for communications equipment for the U.S. army. Hernu is on national television to explain how it was done.

His successor, Paul Juiles, presents the 1986 defence budget to the national assembly. Hernu's name reverberates around the chamber in tributes to his competence from opposition spokesmen.

A woman is knocked down by a hit-and-run driver. Hernu is on the spot to comfort the victim and send his driver to capture the villain. (A glibly mocking press report said "superheru" leapt back into his car and sped off to new adventures.)

As mayor of Villeurbanne, a Socialist stronghold near Lyons, the jovial, bearded Hernu is in constant demand to attend local political, cultural and sporting events.

His office has had 20,000 letters of support since his resignation. They still flood in at the rate of 200 per day.

The revival act is unprecedented in modern French history and seems certain to sweep Hernu into the National Assembly at the head of a regional list of Socialist candidates in parliamentary elections next March.

But already the 62-year-old ex-minister is looking beyond to presidential elections in 1988.

He says he would not stand if Mitterrand ran for a second term. However he is confident of having as many supporters in the next parliament as Raymond Barre, a former prime minister and popular right-wing politician who has already declared his candidacy for the presidency.

"If I have as many deputies as Raymond Barre, why shouldn't I be a candidate too? Yes, it's a prospect," he says.

The public response has been immediate. Several associations notably of war veterans and reserve officers are mobilising to support him in 1988.

Hernu's recovery is variously attributed to his reputation as a strong defence minister, close ties with the opposition, personal charm and not least to a widespread sentiment that he was sacrificed by higher authorities for the sake of political expediency.

His popular image is that of a martyr who "fell on the field of honour" by refusing to betray his military comrades.

While in the cabinet, he was fond of declaring that he was "a militant Socialist, but not a Socialist defence minister."

Certainly his unwavering commitment to nuclear deterrence, foreign arms sales and overseas military operations owed more to Gaullist doctrine than to Socialist principles.

His assertions that France is the world's third-ranking military power, and statements such as "the sun will never set on the French armed forces" were well received by the traditionally conservative defence establishment.

Popular with the troops, Hernu appears equally at ease with supposed political adversaries.

He is, for example, on first-name terms with his neighbouring mayor in the arch-conservative city of Lyons and the local press carry reports of their "entente cordiale."

Not everybody has joined the Hernu fan club — Fabius and Quilès in particular are reliably reported not to share the enthusiasm for his comeback.

Hernu pragmatically affirms there is no possibility of his newfound popularity going to his head, given a long history of political struggle including 25 years in the opposition.

Zimbabwe's whites queue to renounce dual citizenship

By Peter Gregson

HARARE — Every weekday for the past month, long queues have formed in the blazing sun outside a Harare government building in one of the most unusual gatherings of whites in Zimbabwe since independence five years ago.

They wait in their hundreds, for up to six hours at a time, to beat a deadline to renounce their claim to foreign citizenship. If they fail to do so, they will automatically lose their right to Zimbabwean nationality.

Under legislation passed last year, Zimbabwe residents holding dual citizenship were given 12 months from December 1 to decide which one to retain.

Diplomats and officials here estimate that at least two-thirds of the country's 100,000 whites are "duals", the bulk of them of British descent.

Few acted early, having cherished their foreign passports since independence as a lifeline should their worst fears of black rule be realised and they be forced to leave.

The right to two passports was enshrined in the constitution of the former white-ruled Rhodesia and was essential to the white community during 14 years of rebellion against Britain when Rhodesian passports were rejected at border posts almost universally.

But Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government changed that on the grounds it was "not possible for a person to have complete allegiance and loyalty to two sovereign states at the same time."

The legislation caused widespread agitation among whites, whose numbers reached a peak of 270,000 in 1975, and diplomatic missions here were flooded with enquiries about what to do.

Theoretically it also applies to perhaps as many as half a million

Malawians, Mozambicans and Zambians. But they are virtually all farm labourers who crossed into Zimbabwe from the neighbouring countries looking for work and have qualified for citizenship simply by being here more than five years.

Few of them carry formal travel documents, only a handful have enquired or done anything about renouncing their birthright and they will merely lose their right to Zimbabwean citizenship after November 30.

Alongside the Britons in crowds queued up outside the registrar-general's office in Harare's Makombe building, still generally known as the "Drill Hall" despite being renamed this year, are South Africans, Portuguese, Irish, Greeks, Italians and a smattering of other nationalities.

Inside, they renounce their foreign citizenship before a commissioner of oaths and hand their renunciation form and foreign travel papers to half-a-dozen harassed black clerks.

For most, their action means little serious loss.

After being surrendered, the passports are returned to the respective diplomatic missions here. The British High Commission, which placed a series of newspaper advertisements explaining the ramifications of the law to dual British-Zimbabwe citizens, will then return the passport to anyone who asks.

The act specifies that it is an offence for a Zimbabwean to use a foreign passport on pain of being fined 2,000 dollars (\$12,000 U.S.) or jailed for two years or both. But it does not make it an offence simply to possess one.

The signing of the Zimbabwean form of renunciation has no effect in British law, a British consular official said. "They continue to be British citizens in Brit-

ish eyes if they are in Zimbabwean law. Because they are British citizens, there are no grounds to deny them their passports if they ask for them back, although we do warn when we return them that the Zimbabwe government considers it to be a foreign passport."

In British law, citizenship can only be renounced through official British procedures.

Zimbabwe's main daily newspaper, the Herald, attacked the British stance, describing the loophole as meaningless and "a monumental waste of time and money."

The South African trade mission here cancels passports sent to it, but an official also said renunciation did not lose a person's right to South African citizenship.

Consular officials describe the act as very reasonable, containing numerous safeguards for those who opt to retain foreign citizenship. Under it foreign residents may continue to own property, send children to schools, and "generally do all things which are done by a person ordinarily resident in Zimbabwe" except vote or be a member of parliament.

But this was not clear to many outside the Makombe building this week. Locally-born housewife Jean Tebeaca, 30, said she had to renounce her British citizenship as she was buying a flat.

Bruce Elliott, 25, said he was handing in his British passport because "the government will probably crack down on foreign currency allocations to foreign passport holders."

Earlier this year, Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero told anxious white members of parliament there was "no link" between citizenship and foreign currency travel allowances, which are strictly limited to 450 dollars (\$270 U.S.) per person per year.

New comprehensive archaeology book on Jordan satisfies the needs of scholars, general readers

Studies in the History and Archaeology of Jordan II: Edited by Dr. Adnan Hadidi. Department of Antiquities, Amman, 1985, 358 pp.

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

IN the past decade, the pace of archaeological research in Jordan has accelerated dramatically, with an average of over 30 archaeological excavations or surveys taking place in the country every year. This has generated a considerable volume of new scholarly publications on the history and archaeology of the country, which, happily, has been complemented by a host of publications aimed at the general public.

Many Jordanian and foreign archaeologists working in the country have started producing books, pamphlets and magazine articles that aim to bridge the gap between the scholarly articles that appear in academic journals and the public's desire for information more easily comprehensible to the layman.

This volume represents a comfortable middle ground between the two kinds of writing about current archaeological work in Jordan, and will be appreciated by both scholars and laymen interested in Jordan's vast archaeological heritage.

The 43 articles in *Studies in the History and Archaeology of Jordan II* represent the papers presented at the second International Conference on the History and Archaeology of Jordan, held in Amman in April 1983. This series of on-going conferences was initiated by the first conference held

in Oxford in March 1980.

The Department of Antiquities, under the leadership of its Director, Dr. Adnan Hadidi, stands doubly commended for holding these major international gatherings, and for publishing the papers in such a convenient (and timely) format.

The papers of the Oxford conference were published in the first volume in 1982, a hardback edition that set very high standards in editing, presentation, and printing. If there was any criticism to make of the first volume, it was that its price of JD 20 put it beyond the means of most interested readers.

This has been remedied in this second volume, which has been printed in a paperback edition that sells for JD 10. At such a price, it is a fine bargain that will be welcomed by scholars, and the general public alike.

While the Oxford conference was necessarily very broad in the scope of subjects covered, the second conference in Amman focused on the theme of man and his environment. The third conference, planned for Tübingen, West Germany, for April 1986, continues the specialisation trend by focusing on trade, communications and international relations in antiquity.

Perhaps the most striking aspect of the collection of papers presented in this volume is the interplay between environmental specialists and archaeologists/

historians, which happily brings together the work of international archaeologists and Jordanian scholars who might not otherwise have an opportunity to meet and share information and views.

The theme that seems to emerge naturally from most of the papers is the powerful correlation between environmental resources and factors and the pattern of human settlement in the land of Jordan throughout ancient history.

In modern times, these relationships tend to become slightly less crucial, for technological advances, financial resources and the political imperatives of modern nation-states allow us today to manipulate the environment and its natural resources in a manner that was not always available to those who inhabited this land in past centuries and millennia.

For example, modern technology now permits residents of Amman and Irbid to use water that is pumped up to the Jordanian plateau from the Jordan Valley. This in turn allows large urban conglomerations to flourish where, in the past, much smaller towns existed. The 1.5 million people living in the Amman/Zerqa region, for example, could not have been sustained in antiquity, when the largest urban centres probably supported populations of 50,000 people, at most.

In antiquity, villages, towns and cities had to adhere to far more delicate balances between the needs of man and the capacity of the environment to support man's activities. This was always det-

ermined primarily by available water resources, agricultural lands and, to a lesser extent, natural resources such as commercially exploitable minerals or building materials.

Even in the stone age, as several papers by J. Besancon, Francis Hours, Donald Henry, Abdulkader Abed, Gary Rollefson, Diana Kirkbride, Andrew Garrard, Paul Harvey, Françoise Hivernel, and Brian Byrd point out, human activity was closely linked to environmental resources. When the climate was wet-

BOOK REVIEW

ter and colder tens or hundreds of thousands of years ago, the lands of east and south Jordan supported human activity that was largely based on small groups of hunter-gatherers.

As the climate changed and became drier and warmer, animal resources in the deserts deteriorated, and human settlement patterns shifted to the model that largely governs the land today. Big urban centres flourished in the highlands and the Jordan Valley at points where water resources were plentiful (Petra, Ajlun, Amman, Pella, Jerash, Irbid, etc.), while on the fringes of the desert smaller agricultural villages or towns continued to exist as long as the natural capacity of the land to support them was not over-taxed.

Jack Harlan and Jack Donahue's papers discuss environmental, hydrologic and top-

ographic aspects of Early Bronze Age life in the southern ghors, where walled towns existed for the better part of the 3rd millennium BC, at such sites as Bah edh-Dhra' and Nummeira. Other aspects of the ancient environments of the Jordan Rift Valley are treated in papers by W. van Zeist, Robert North and Thomas Ralkes.

More technical themes are discussed by several Jordanian scholars, such as Numan Shehadeh (The Climate of Jordan in the Past and Present), Dawud Eisawi (Vegetation in Jordan), Zuhair Issa (Earthquake Studies of Some Archaeological Sites in Jordan), and Yousef Ghawanmeh (The Effect of Plague and Drought on the Environment of the Southern Levant During the Late Mamluke Period).

The relationship of local populations in distinct parts of the country to the indigenous environment and resources is the theme of several other papers, including Ghazi Bisheh's study of Jarr al Hallabat in the Umayyad period, Ernest Will's study of urbanism in Jordan in the Hellenistic and Roman periods, Roberto Parappetti's paper on Jerash, Bert de Vries' study of Umm al Jimal, Michele Piccirilli's analysis of rural settlements in Byzantine Jordan, and Patrick McGovern's study of environmental constraints for human settlement in the Baq'ah Valley.

Working with rather larger themes are such scholars as Henry Chadwick (The Great Religions and the Environment), Karl Heinz Bernhardt (Natural Con-

ditions and Resources in East Jordan According to Biblical Literature), the late Sheikh Ibrahim Kattan (The Divinity-Inspired Faith), or Barclay Jones (Interregional Relationships in Jordan: Persistence and Change).

Moving forward in time, Raouf Abujaber discusses agriculture and population movement in East Jordan during the 19th Century. Carney Gavin examines Jordan's environment in early photographs from the late 19th Century, and Alain Couzy analyses environmental studies using satellite imagery.

These are only some of the papers included in this handsome volume, but they indicate the wide range of subjects treated and the common theme that binds them together in a single volume.

The interested layman will enjoy this book for the rich information it contains, and the light it sheds on some of the major periods of Jordanian archaeology, while the scholar will also appreciate the substantial bibliographical material provided at the end of each paper.

The quality of the printing and reproduction of photographs and plans is first class, maintaining the professionalism established in the first volume of this series. The book also has an extensive index.

Studies in the History and Archaeology of Jordan II is available locally from the Department of Antiquities (phone 644336), while international distribution is being handled by the London firm of Routledge and Kegan Paul (14 Leicester Square, London, U.K.).

China raises new breed of brighter, spoiled children

By Mark O'Neill

PEKING — China's strict population policy of "one-child only" families is creating a generation of intelligent, spoiled brats. Chinese educationists say.

With a population already over one billion and the government concerned that growth may breach the target of 1.2 billion by the year 2000, China is going to have to get used to its new breed of precocious, pampered youngsters.

The official People's Daily said China already had more than 32 million single children under 13, with the number rising every year.

"These children are healthier, more lively and think more independently than children in the past," Xiao Dingying, one of China's top child education specialists, was quoted as saying by the paper.

"But they have weaknesses also: Too headstrong, selfish and unable to look after themselves," she said.

Yang Rongjian, principal of a Peking kindergarten, told Reuters: "Children nowadays are smarter and more independent than they used to be, but are harder to control because the parents give in to them more easily."

She says the single children of today receive more attention from their parents than youngsters in the past.

"In some families, you have two parents and four grandparents to look after one child," she says. "They inevitably get spoiled."

Deng Xiude, a chemical factory worker, says the home environment of her single three-year-old son was quite different from that in which she grew up.

"My parents were poorer than we are now and were struggling hard to raise us four children. We had to look after ourselves, had less room of our own and did not have the individual attention my husband and I give our son," she says.

Discipline was stricter then, she recalls: "We never answered our parents back even if we knew they were wrong. But children now have opinions of their own and express them."

The new situation of one-child families has spawned hundreds of part-time schools all over the country, where parents can take courses on sociology, child care and child psychology.

The western province of Sichuan has set up such schools and advice centres in more than 70 per cent of its cities and counties, with 129,000 specialists in pre-school children.

Lei Jinglu, headmaster of a village primary school in Hebei province, says academic pressure on single children was enormous, since they carried the hopes and aspirations of the whole family on their shoulders.

China has resurrected its traditional competitive education system — curtailed during the cultural revolution of 1966 to 1976 — and made higher education a passport to advancement.

But its universities and colleges have room for only 560,000 new students each year, which means fierce competition for the places.

Yang said more widespread television, radio and publications as well as closer parental attention had produced more intelligent children.

Radda Barnen centre to facilitate cooperative approach to improvement of child health care

By Najwa Najjar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The recent agreement between Radda Barnen, the Swedish Save the Children Fund, and the Noor Al Hussein Foundation to establish a Child Health and Welfare Centre promises to greatly improve health and development care of children in Jordan. The centre will introduce new methods to deal with several of the child health problems prevailing in Jordan such as infant mortality, child accidents, visual and hearing defects, and disturbances of the child's psychomotor and psychosocial development.

Radda Barnen, one of Sweden's largest voluntary agencies, was founded in 1919. It is a humanitarian organisation without religious or political affiliations, financed primarily by contributions from the public.

Dr. Berndt Eckerberg, a specialist in preventive paediatrics and Radda Barnen's project leader, told the Jordan Times that Radda Barnen has projects in several developing countries. In the Middle East Radda Barnen has worked in South and North Yemen, Lebanon, and Gaza. "The main aim of this project is to help Jordanian efforts to improve the standard of child health care within the framework of the existing primary health care in Jordan. And to broaden the approach to child care to include not just the physical side of health, but the psychosocial and the child's development as well," said Dr. Eckerberg.

Several studies in Jordan indicate that many of the major health problems have decreased con-

siderably during the last decades due to both a better standard of living and to greater effectiveness of the maternal and child health care systems of the country. However, many health problems remain that have not been tackled effectively.

In order to achieve its aim the centre will continuously collect information about child health from the experiences of child health care personnel in the field and from Radda Barnen's studies. It will also develop new methods in child care and put them into practice.

"All the steps of planning were done in close cooperation with Noor Al Hussein Foundation," said Dr. Ayman Abulaban, the Jordanian advisor at Radda Barnen. The work of the centre will be divided into five units: Research and documentation, health education and media, child development, mother/child health instruction and a mobile team of instructors.

The research and documentation unit will collect and analyse data about child health from different sources. Dr. Abulaban told the Jordan Times, "The Ministry of Health, Military, and UNRWA all have child health units around Jordan. We will be using the knowledge which exists in the country and their experiences. We are willing to adopt other centre's ideas which they have tried and found to be successful."

The health education and media unit will develop methods and material for health education in fields that are previously not covered by other authorities and organisations. Many of the methods that the centre will employ have

already been tried in Sweden. Mrs. Britta Eckerberg, a clinical child psychologist working with Radda Barnen said, "We have tried for 20 years in Sweden to develop new methods for child care." Some of these methods were explained by Dr. Eckerberg. "We want to work together with the parents. Each has his knowledge and is concerned with the child's health, so when each contributes to the team, the work will hopefully be better. We will try to help the parents to give the child what he needs for his development. This includes education in physical development, for example nutrition and breast feeding, and helping with the difficulties parents may face. Also in Sweden we have tried methods for parents to help themselves."

The child development unit will offer help to children with mildly or moderately disturbed or delayed development. This includes children with minor motor disturbances and with delayed development due to environmental factors, such as lack of stimulation. The children's abilities and disabilities will be assessed and training programmes will be carried out in close cooperation with the parents. Dr. Eckerberg said, "The methods are neither difficult or sophisticated. We need a dedicated staff interested in the development of children, and to continuously make assessments of the children's physical, mental, and psychosocial development to see if he where he should be according to his age."

This knowledge will be put into practice in the Mother/Child Health (MCH) instruction unit which will serve as a model for the population around the centre. "We

are looking for a good location where we reach the people we want to reach," said Mrs. Margareta Holmberg. Radda Barnen's social worker, "The area which does not presently have a MCH clinic and needs it most is where the centre will be placed," added Dr. Eckerberg. Here new methods will be tried before being introduced in other parts of the country.

A team of specialists in child care will make up the fifth unit, which is a mobile team of instructors. The team will make field visits to different health centres throughout the country with the purpose of preparing seminars and field courses for the workers in these centres and helping them to improve their methods. "We will try to develop methods and spread the ideas, only after trying them and finding them to be successful. Then preferably those who were involved in trying the new methods would arrange seminars all over the country to spread the methods," said Dr. Eckerberg.

Although the Noor Al Hussein Foundation does not provide the financial support, "The foundation provides experience if we need it, moral support, help in reaching agreements with the government, and in contacting people." The planned centre will be financed and run by Radda Barnen with a Jordanian staff. Mrs. Eckerberg said, "We will put our heads together and do the best job."

In conclusion Mrs. Holmberg said, "I believe that we have a unique cooperation between Swedes and Jordanians, both trying to increase the child's development potential in all senses."

Ancient sport is used to solve modern problem

By Greg MacArthur
The Associated Press

ROISSY, France — In their efforts to keep birds from flying into planes, officials at Charles de Gaulle Airport have cut and sprayed the grass, set off explosives, covered up marshland, broadcast cries of bird distress and used shotguns.

Now they are attacking a modern safety problem with a sport at least 25 centuries old.

They have hired a falconer to chase away birds that cause millions of dollars of damage a year, delaying flights and sometimes

provoking accidents when they slam into airplanes.

The falconer is Patrick Paillet, 40, an advertising art director by trade with a passion for hunting with birds of prey.

"It's really the purest form of hunting," he explained. "You're using nature against nature, an animal to kill another animal."

Paillet, who is taking a rest from his advertising job, and two assistants patrol 3,500 hectares around the airport in four-wheel drive cars, accompanied by three or four falcons or hawks.

Wearing hip-high rubber boots, camouflage jacket and a massive

leather glove, Paillet on a recent day trudged through bone-chilling winds with a 4-year-old falcon named Kid.

Through binoculars, he spotted a flock of pigeons circling between the two main runways. He removed Kid's hood and released him as a Jumbo jet landed about 300 yards away.

The falcon circled for several minutes, flushing hundreds of sparrows and crows before diving for a pigeon, breaking its back with his powerful talons.

The hawks are used for low-level attacks while the falcons, which can hit speeds of 175 mph.

(280 kmh), search for prey at higher altitudes.

The birds are trained not to eat what they catch and are rewarded for a kill with a small morsel that keeps them hungry enough to hunt again.

Falconry has been used at various airports around the world, with various degrees of success, for about 35 years.

The French tried a pilot programme at the Toulouse Airport in 1983 and where happy enough with the results to budget 600,000 francs (\$75,000) to try it out for a year at the Charles de Gaulle airport.

Models for increasing farm profits in Jordan

By Monika Warich
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Vegetable and fruit-tree growing and livestock rearing should be the components of a potentially profitable farm in the higher semi-arid regions of Jordan, provided there is access to a deep well. This is one of the main conclusions drawn by a study on the "Financial Feasibility of Mixed Farming in the Uplands Irrigated by Deep Wells," which was recently submitted to the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) by Peter and Vicky Gerslauer, two students of economics and education from Germany.

Their task was to study the activities of farms with an average area of 200 dunums and deep well irrigation and to assess their profitability. They studied 14 farms which were all relatively new and most of them had only recently started fruit-tree growing (apples, peaches, cherries etc., but not olives) as a new production line, the oldest orchard visited being 4 years old. The study was carried out in the area between Madaba, Amman, Zarqa and Mafrq in the West and Umm al Jimal and Qasr al Hallabat in the East.

As a second step, they chose a model farm of 210 dunums of land planted with open field vegetables, and additionally growing vegetables in 51 plastic houses and analysed the financial situation of

this farm. Then, they devised three alternatives to improve the income of the farm by various systems of mixed farming.

The analyses of those alternatives show interesting results. The highest profits were achieved by a combination of 51 plastic houses for vegetables with 50 dunums of open field vegetables plus 160 dunums of fruit trees. At the same time, a high rate of inflow is provided almost instantly due to the vegetable growing component. Almost equally, high yields are to be expected if the 51 plastic houses and 210 dunums of orchard are combined. In this case, however, the initial capital investment required will be much higher. Due to the relatively long time needed by fruit trees to reach peak yields (5 to 7 years), the rate of inflow increases rather slowly, but operating costs here are lower than in the first alternative.

In the third model, a sheep breeding and lamb fattening unit is added to the foregoing proposition. The net present value of this type is highest, and the internal rate of return is lowest; while the level of initial investment is high, there is low reflow during the first years of operation. However, a rather high inflow after that period can be predicted.

The two authors of the study arrive at the conclusion that mixed farming in the study area should always include an open field veg-

etable component to bridge the income gap of the initial years, at least until the other lines of production become profitable. Fruit tree growing is strongly recommended, as orchards need a relatively low amount of additional water, the investment level being fairly low too, and the production of apples and other fruit could meet the local demand and so reduce imports. It is generally advisable to employ water-saving irrigation methods and to grow crops with low demands on irrigation. Mrs. Gerslauer said, considering the declining and deteriorating groundwater resources of the area concerned.

Dr. Shauq Beni Hani, head of the Research and Statistics Division of the ACC, told the Jordan Times that they frequently offer training and study opportunities to students, mainly from Arab countries, and Jordan's universities. This was the first time that students from Germany visited the ACC.

ACC activities

Since 1960, the ACC has been extending loans for agricultural and related activities on short-term, medium and long-term basis. Originally, the ACC placed high priority on irrigated land development projects, but has recently been extending its lending activities to the rainfed areas

and the promotion of livestock projects in arid zones, complying with the government's policies. Dr. Bani Hani said.

The majority of loans, however, are still channelled to irrigated farming, particularly in the Jordan Valley, he added.

ACC's statistics (of 1981) reveal that in 1979, 53 per cent of the approved loans were above the sum of JD 10,000, while in 1980, this figure was 73 per cent. At the same time, ACC has been relaxing security requirements of short-term seasonal loans of up to JD 2,000, so that now also sharecroppers are able to take out loans for cultivation expenses.

The invitation extended to the two German students to do a study for the ACC is a result of the cooperation of the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and ACC. GTZ covered the expenses for their stay and travelling to and from Jordan, while the ACC provided all necessary assistance and facilities for their work, arranged field trips, visits to farms and interviews with the farmers.

Mrs. Gerslauer said that they visited 14 farms during their five week stay and interviewed the farmers about the financial structure of their farms, their farming methods and the technical equipment on the farms. Almost all farmers they spoke with were customers of the ACC, she added.

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Chelsea holds Liverpool, keeps United number one

LONDON (R) — Manchester United, who have assumed the haggard look of a hunted man in recent weeks, stayed one step ahead of the posse Saturday in the English soccer first division.

United have led since the opening day of the season in August but their one-time 10 point lead over Liverpool had been whittled down to just two at the start of the day.

The position remains the same — the two leaders were both held to draws at home — but West Ham and Chelsea are in hot pursuit.

United could manage only a 1-1 draw against Watford while Liverpool were also held to a surprising 1-1 scoreline by Chelsea who, despite taking a point from Anfield, slipped to fourth place behind West Ham.

With 19 games played, United have 43 points but are still closely tracked by Liverpool (41), West Ham (38) and Chelsea (37).

Fittingly on St. Andrew's day, United's scorer was Scottish striker Alan Brazil who finally broke through Watford's spirited resistance in the 67th minute at Old Trafford. But Watford hit back

through Colin West in the last minute.

With Mark Hughes and Frank Stapleton in outstanding form this season, Brazil has been unable to force his way into the United attack and tends to spend most Saturday afternoons sitting forlornly on the substitutes' bench.

But as Watford threatened to keep the league leaders at bay, the transfer-listed Brazil was called into action and his goal and overall display must have impressed the clutch of clubs who are interested in his signature.

United also enjoyed the assistance of another Scot — Chelsea winger Pat Nevin who scored his side's equaliser two minutes from time at Anfield.

An enthralling game produced an exciting finish when Danish midfielder Jan Mollie put Liverpool ahead from the penalty spot in the 86th minute only to have his effort cancelled out by Nevin's late intervention.

West Ham produced the most impressive performance of the afternoon against bottom club West Bromwich, winning 4-0 even without the services of new scoring sensation Frank McAvennie who is on World Cup duty with Scotland in Australia.

West Ham, who have now gone 15 games without defeat, made light of McAvennie's absence and took the lead through Tony Cottee after 12 minutes.

The West Bromwich defence, which had conceded 43 goals in their previous 18 games, simply caved in after that and Ally Robertson contributed to his team's downfall by netting an own goal before the interval.

Former England midfielder Alan Devonshire added the third two minutes into the second half and Neil Orr completed the rout in the 66th minute.

West Bromwich are now firmly anchored at the bottom of the first division with just seven points.

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HANDBAG LOST

A handbag containing money, keys, work schedule and work permit and residence visa for Mrs. Vizitation Bonifacio was stolen in the Abdoun area on Saturday.

The finder of the bag is kindly asked to contact Mrs. Bonifacio's employer by telephone 630676 or 636187, Amman. Ask for Mr. Stig Johnson.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Cool reception for N.Korean Olympic bid

TOKYO (R) — North Korea's bid to co-host the 1988 Summer Olympics awarded to South Korea was given a cool reception by other socialist countries at a meeting earlier this month in Hanoi. Kyodo News Agency said Friday. The Japanese agency quoted diplomatic sources in Tokyo as saying that Cuba was the only country among the 13 at the meeting to support North Korea's proposal. Vietnam had said after the meeting that sports representatives from the 13 countries endorsed Pyongyang's bid to co-host the Games and said athletes of both Koreas should compete jointly. The sources were quoted as saying that North Korea had prepared a draft resolution calling on socialist countries to unanimously support and promote its proposal, but the draft failed to win approval.

McEnroe wins 21-day suspension

MEI.BOURNE (R) — John McEnroe has been fined \$1,250 for an audible obscenity during his second round win over South Africa's Danny Visser in the \$1.5 million Australian Open tennis championships. The fine takes McEnroe over the \$7,500 limit — his total fines now stand at \$8,350 — invoking an automatic 21-day suspension. The ban will start from the end of the Australian Open but will expire in time for the tempestuous New Yorker to play the Masters tournament in his home city in mid-January.

Virginia Wade announces retirement

MEI.BOURNE (R) — Virginia Wade, for more than 20 years the darling of British tennis, confirmed Saturday she was retiring from singles tournaments after she was defeated by Czechoslovakia's Hana Mandlikova in the \$1.5 million Australian Open. Third-seeded Mandlikova beat Wade 6-2, 7-6. "I am quite satisfied about going out on that note," the 40-year-old Wade said after the loss. "Probably I'll get enough incentives to play doubles and other matches where you don't have to get psyched up," said Wade, who won Wimbledon in its centenary year 1977.

Aga Khan's horses under investigation

PARIS (R) — Investigators from the New York racing and wagering board are in Paris to check into the failure of one of the Aga Khan's horses to pass a dope test after the Breeders' Cup turf race. French racing sources said Friday. I. Ashkari, who won the race last year, was disqualified from fourth place after a post-race dope test showed the presence of M-99, a morphine-based drug.

Al Faisaly: Setting the record straight

By Munem Fakhoury
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Most soccer enthusiasts share the conventional wisdom that the record number of consecutive national championship titles is nine, a distinction shared by Scotland's Glasgow Celtic and Bulgaria's CSKA Sofia. Those two countries' fame as national soccer powers undoubtedly has made it easier to overlook the superior feat of Jordan's Al Faisaly, which reigned as Jordanian League Champions from 1959 to 1974, an unprecedented and world record 15 consecutive years.

This and other interesting facts about soccer outside Europe can be found in The Asia-Oceania Soccer Handbook, a recent book by Paul Moon and Peter Burns.

Jordanian soccer's origins go back to the beginning of the British mandate (1916-1948), and once Islamic opposition to Western sports had been overcome, it quickly claimed a small band of enthusiasts.

From the foundation of the Jordanian Football Association in 1949, the emphasis has been upon organizing domestic competitions, even though a national league was not organized until 1959. The JFA's apathy towards international contact is illustrated by the fact they delayed joining the International Football Federation (FIFA) until 1958 and the Asian Confederation a dozen years later.

The Jordanian national team's earliest international experience came in tournaments organized by the Union of Arab Football Associations and the International Military Championship. Only in 1983 did Jordan extend its horizons, entering the Olympic qualifying round, in which it gained just one point from a possible twelve in a group comprising Kuwait,

Yemen and Syria.

Without the financial advantage of its oil-rich neighbors, Jordan has had to implement a far more modest development programme. Instead of renowned foreign coaches with lavish salaries, Jordanians hired enthusiastic personnel, who had little opportunity in their own countries, for modest sums. The most successful of these is former Dundee United (Scotland) backroom boy George Blues, who guided Al Ramtha to all domestic honours.

Amman is seldom on the itineraries of top European and South American teams making lucrative Middle East tours, but Jordan does cater to lesser fights wishing to extend their experience in the area.

In 1982, the Norwegian under-21 side beat top clubs Al Ramtha and Al Wehdai 4-1 and

4-1 respectively.

Al Ramtha, Al Wehdai, Al Hussein, Amman Club, Al Jazeera and Al Ahli have joined Al Faisaly as top contenders for the three major domestic competitions — the Super League, King Hussein Cup and the Association Shield.

This greater competitiveness augurs well for Jordanian soccer, as does a considerable growth in participation during the past few years.

In 1975 Jordan had just 1000 players and 22 clubs, but now the numbers are over 4000 and 98 clubs.

Beneath the Premier clubs is the First Division (14), Second Division (16), Third Division (18), and Fourth Division (20).

Under-20, under-16, and under-13 tournaments are also staged.

U.S. wins volleyball World Cup

TOKYO (AP) — The undefeated United States team trounced Japan 15-10, 15-5, 15-2 Saturday to win the men's title of the eight-nation World Cup volleyball tournament.

Played before 14,000 spectators at national Yoyogi Gymnasium, the game marked the

sixth straight victory for the U.S. team.

The Americans finish the tournament on Sunday against second-place Czechoslovakia, which is 5-1. Even if the U.S. team loses, it has clinched the championship because of tiebreaking procedures.

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WATER AUTHORITY OF JORDAN MA'AN WASTEWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM Contract MN3/154/85

- 1- The Water Authority of Jordan invites experienced contractors from member countries of the World Bank, Switzerland, Taiwan and contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan who have been classified as General and First Class water and sewerage and General Class buildings and roads contractors by the Ministry of Public Works of Jordan to submit bids for the supply and construction of the Ma'an Contract No. MN3 wastewater collection system. The project consists of supply and construction of about 27 km of sewers ranging in diameter between 150 to 300 mm. Foreign bidders are strongly recommended to associate with such local contractors.
- 2- A prebid conference will be held on Tuesday Dec. 10, 1985 at 9:00 a.m. at the Water Authority main office in Amman.
- 3- On or before Dec. 10, 1985 contractors or joint ventures shall submit in sealed envelope or in person or by mail the information on their firm or firms of the joint venture requested in the instruction to bidders. The information will be evaluated and contractors will be informed whether or not to submit a bid.
- 4- The bids are due not later than 12:00 noon Jordan local time on Tuesday Dec. 31, 1985 at the Water Authority main office in Amman.
- 5- Contract document may be examined and purchased at the following address:

Water Authority,
Jabal Hussein, Nabliis Street,
P.O. Box 2412,
Tlx. 22439 WAJ JO,
Amman, Jordan.

The cost of the initial copy of the tender documents is JD 100 per set, and the cost of any additional copies of the tender documents is JD 50, non-refundable.

Copies of the contracts will be sent to prospective bidders by the Water Authority upon receipt of the proper amount in a certified bank check.

Eng. Mohammad S. Kilani
President
Water Authority

WATER AUTHORITY OF JORDAN RAMTHA WATER AND SEWERAGE SYSTEMS Contract R4/155/85

- 1- The Water Authority of Jordan invites experienced contractors from member countries of the World Bank, Switzerland, Taiwan and contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan who have been classified as General and First Class water and sewerage and General Class buildings and roads contractors by the Ministry of Public Works of Jordan to submit bids for the supply and construction of the Ramtha Contract No. R4 water and sewerage systems. The project consists of supply and construction of about 34 km of sewers ranging in diameter between 150 to 400 mm, and about 14 km of water lines ranging in diameter from 12.5 to 200 mm. Foreign bidders are strongly recommended to associate with such local contractors.
- 2- A prebid conference will be held on Tuesday Dec. 10, 1985 at 9:00 a.m. at the Water Authority main office in Amman.
- 3- On or before Dec. 10, 1985 contractors or joint ventures shall submit in sealed envelope or in person or by mail the information on their firm or firms of the joint venture requested in the instruction to bidders. The information will be evaluated and contractors will be informed whether or not to submit a bid.
- 4- The bids are due not later than 12:00 noon Jordan local time on Tuesday Dec. 31, 1985 at the Water Authority main office in Amman.
- 5- Contract document may be examined and purchased at the following Address:

Water Authority,
Jabal Hussein, Nabliis Street,
P.O. Box 2412,
Tlx. 22439 WAJ JO.,
Amman, Jordan.

The cost of the initial copy of the tender documents is JD 100 per set, and the cost of any additional copies of the tender documents is JD 50, non-refundable.

Copies of the contracts will be sent to prospective bidders by the Water Authority upon receipt of the proper amount in a certified bank check.

Eng. Mohammad S. Kilani
President
Water Authority

WATER AUTHORITY OF JORDAN MAFRAQ SEWER TRUNK LINE EXTENSION Contract M1E/156/85

- 1- The Water Authority of Jordan invites experienced contractors from member countries of the World Bank, Switzerland, Taiwan and contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan who have been classified as General and First Class water and sewerage and General Class buildings and roads contractors by the Ministry of Public Works of Jordan to submit bids for the supply and construction of the Mafraq Contract Mo. M1E Mafraq sewer trunk line extension. The project consists of supply and construction of about 4.4 km of sewers ranging in diameter between 800 to 900 mm. Foreign bidders are strongly recommended to associate with such local contractors.
- 2- A prebid conference will be held on Tuesday Dec. 10, 1985 at 9:00 a.m. at the Water Authority main office in Amman.
- 3- On or before Dec. 10, 1985 contractors or joint ventures shall submit in sealed envelope or in person or by mail the information on their firm or firms of the joint venture requested in the instruction to bidders. The information will be evaluated and contractors will be informed whether or not to submit a bid.
- 4- The bids are due not later than 12:00 noon Jordan local time on Tuesday Dec. 31, 1985 at the Water Authority main office in Amman.
- 5- Contract document may be examined and purchased at the following address:

Water Authority,
Jabal Hussein, Nabliis Street,
P.O. Box 2412,
Tlx. 22439 WAJ JO.,
Amman, Jordan.

The cost of the initial copy of the tender documents is JD 100 per set, and the cost of any additional copies of the tender documents is JD 50, non-refundable.

Copies of the contracts will be sent to prospective bidders by the Water Authority upon receipt of the proper amount in a certified bank check.

Eng. Mohammad S. Kilani
President
Water Authority.

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The University of Jordan is looking for one or more native speakers of English who are qualified to teach English as a foreign language to school children of the Model School where English is taught in grades 1 through 12. Applications for a full- or part-time job will be considered. The school maintains a five-day working week and its working hours are 8:00 a.m. - 2:40 p.m. Those interested please apply in person to the Personnel Division, General Secretariat, University of Jordan within two weeks from today.

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Tin council meeting likely to reject bankers' rescue plan

LONDON (R) — Members of the insolvent International Tin Council (ITC), due to resume an emergency meeting on Monday, are likely to reject a bankers' plan aimed at rescuing the world tin industry from its six-week-old crisis, trade and government sources said Friday.

They say a yawning gap still divides the 22-nation tin producer and consumer grouping from the traders and banks to whom it owes millions of dollars.

Britain is the only ITC member that has announced its willingness to meet its share of the debts to try to end the crisis, which arose after the council ran out of cash to continue supporting world tin prices.

Other members have so far refused to commit themselves to the

£900 million (\$1.3 billion) plan offered by the council's 16 creditors, who have made the loan conditional on guarantees from ITC member governments.

The ITC ran up the debts as it tried to keep prices artificially high by siphoning off surplus tin into a buffer stock, a costly and finally unsuccessful price support mechanism financed through bank loans and contributions from ITC members.

Many ITC members say they have already fulfilled their obligations by contributing towards funding the group's ITC buffer stock.

Meanwhile, producers are reluctant to accept a rescue package that they believe will only benefit the banks.

Cyprus grants French bank licence to open offshore unit

NICOSIA (R) — The Cyprus finance ministry Saturday granted a license to the island's 13th Offshore Banking Unit (OBU), Banque Nationale de Paris Intercontinental.

A subsidiary of Banque Nationale de Paris S.A., the biggest in Europe in terms of total assets, its presence will be a major boost to Cyprus's drive to become a major regional banking centre, industry sources said.

Banque Nationale has some 2,000 branches in France and offices in 76 countries worldwide. It is the first purely French bank to set up offshore facilities in Cyprus.

Three days ago Cyprus licensed Societe Bancaire Arabe, also French-based but owned by Arab interests, as an OBU.

OBUs may trade only with non-resident customers or with other offshore companies and deal only in foreign currencies.

Cyprus central bank officials said more OBU licenses may be granted before the end of the year. The first bank to be licensed was the Federal Bank of the Middle East in October 1982.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, DEC. 1, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: After a morning in which you feel you are frustrated in gaining your objective, you need to use patience, and later you can have a very happy and intimate time.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Home life can be rather sad during the day, but tonight you can be off with the one you love.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You find that communications do not go well in the morning, but later you can get your ideas across with the aid of a clever partner.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Financial affairs are confusing in the morning, but later get better ideas as the day progresses.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Plan how to gain your ideas early and then your creativity can bring greater abundance. Have a good time with your mate.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Forget worries and improve home conditions and feel happier. Entertain friends in your home this evening.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A friend is disappointing in the morning, but later you can keep appointments and have a delightful time with your friends.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You find it difficult to handle a task in the morning, but later an official is cheerful and helpful. Put more energy into work.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Clean up odds and ends of work and then you can get off to a new and interesting activity. Be careful while driving.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Showing more affection for your mate is important today and you will gain greater accord.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A partner could be irritating in the morning, but this soon blows over. Be happy with your mate this evening.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get your work done conscientiously during the morning, and then everything runs smoothly at home.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) The daytime is not good for having fun but tonight you can plan something charming. Get your creative ideas working nicely.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will develop a little later than others, so do not be discouraged, and before too long your progeny will make progress by leaps and bounds. Give as fine an education as you can and permit to choose a profession of own choice. Allow to participate in sports.

THE Daily Crossword by Avery P. Bromfield

ACROSS

1. Hitter's tactic
5. Plant pest
10. Lat. abbr.
14. Voyaging
15. Fog
16. Costa
17. American League team
20. NYC summer time
21. Ramblers
22. Flower holders
23. Five stuff
24. — Quotable
25. American League player
33. Inventor-Howe
34. Sacred
35. Coesal
36. Phoned
37. Pure air
38. Head
40. Language suffix
41. Particle
42. Hooded garment
43. American League team
47. — Grande
48. Architectural plan
49. Publicity
52. Mother comb.
53. OCE
54. American League team
60. Cad
61. Brush away
62. Bernini's land
63. Can't river
64. Gide or Pevin
65. Home run

DOWN

1. First or second
2. Formerly owned
3. Tidy
4. Make lace
5. Flowering
6. Outcry
7. Actor Cronyn
8. — conty as Kansas
9. — Alle
10. Verdi opera
11. Bonds
12. Field measure
13. Colleen
14. Message a —
15. Piano key
23. Male deer
24. Charity
25. Soft fat cap
26. — Rammer
27. Vessel
28. Geometric figure
29. Long period
30. Music drama
31. Losing water
32. Lab burners
33. Preparing
34. Menagerie
35. — California
41. Loose or Louie
42. — Jerry
43. Seer
45. Foam
46. Green
48. Reasoned
50. One-name entertainer
51. Legal holding
52. Trimmed, as grass
53. Inspired with reverence
54. "Vid"
55. Certain nut
56. Departure
58. Young go.
59. Print squares

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS
1. HITTER
5. PEST
10. LAT.
14. VOYAGE
15. FOG
16. COSTA
17. AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM
20. NYC SUMMER TIME
21. RAMBLERS
22. FLOWER HOLDERS
23. FIVE STUFF
24. — QUOTABLE
25. AMERICAN LEAGUE PLAYER
33. INVENTOR-HOWE
34. SACRED
35. COESAL
36. PHONED
37. PURE AIR
38. HEAD
40. LANGUAGE SUFFIX
41. PARTICLE
42. HOODED GARMENT
43. AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM
47. — GRANDE
48. ARCHITECTURAL PLAN
49. PUBLICITY
52. MOTHER COMB.
53. OCE
54. AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM
60. CAD
61. BRUSH AWAY
62. BERNINI'S LAND
63. CAN'T RIVER
64. GIDE OR PEVIN
65. HOME RUN
DOWN
1. FIRST OR SECOND
2. FORMERLY OWNED
3. TIDY
4. MAKE LACE
5. FLOWERING
6. OUTCRY
7. ACTOR CRONYN
8. — CONTY AS KANSAS
9. — ALLE
10. VERDI OPERA
11. BONDS
12. FIELD MEASURE
13. COLLEEN
14. MESSAGE A —
15. PIANO KEY
23. MALE DEER
24. CHARITY
25. SOFT FAT CAP
26. — RAMMER
27. VESSEL
28. GEOMETRIC FIGURE
29. LONG PERIOD
30. MUSIC DRAMA
31. LOSING WATER
32. LAB BURNERS
33. PREPARING
34. MENAGERIE
35. — CALIFORNIA
41. LOOSE OR LOUIE
42. — JERRY
43. SEER
45. FOAM
46. GREEN
48. REASONED
50. ONE-NAME ENTERTAINER
51. LEGAL HOLDING
52. TRIMMED, AS GRASS
53. INSPIRED WITH REVERENCE
54. "VID"
55. CERTAIN NUT
56. DEPARTURE
58. YOUNG GO.
59. PRINT SQUARES

EC ministers open talks on charter amendments

LUXEMBOURG (AP) — A dozen West European foreign ministers, seeking to clear the path to next week's European Community summit, were to open talks on Saturday on proposed changes in the trading bloc's founding charter.

The ministers, who failed to agree on the changes at meetings earlier this week, will attempt to break a deadlock before the heads of government or state of the 10 EC nations, plus Spain and Portugal, begin two days of meetings on Monday.

The changes are considered

crucial to a campaign by European leaders to lift their economic alliance out of an internal crisis and back on track to the creation of truly free regional trade.

At their last gathering, in Milan, Italy, last June, the leaders voted by 7-3 to organize a special conference of governments to piece together a package of treaty amendments for consideration at the regular year-end summit. Britain, Denmark and Greece voted against the idea but afterward decided they would participate in the deliberations, which began in early September.

U.K. to extend credit to Iraq

LONDON (R) — Britain has agreed to lend Iraq £300 million (\$440 million) to enable it to continue buying British exports, the department of trade and industry said Friday.

A departmental spokesman said British Trade Minister Paul Channon and Iraqi Trade Minister Hassan Ali agreed after three days of talks in London to continue two trade agreements signed in 1983 and 1984 until the end of 1986.

Iraq now has a further 12 months credit of £200 million (\$294 million) to be used to support general British exports to Iraq, he said. Iraq also had a loan of £50 million (\$73 million) to buy British pharmaceutical exports extended until the end of March 1986, with the option of a further £50 million (\$73 million) loan from March.

Oslo to support Bangladesh

DHAKA (R) — Norway will give Bangladesh 225 million Kroner (\$29.72 million) each year until 1989 to finance the country's third five-year development plan to be launched next month, finance ministry officials said.

They said an agreement, signed in Dhaka between the two countries Friday, stipulated that the money would be used for development projects in water transport, health and population control, telecommunications and cottage industries.

Bangladesh is expected to announce formally its 1986-91 third five-year plan this month with a total outlay of \$15 billion.

Its previous five-year plan, which ends next month, had an initial target of \$11 billion but was cut to \$9 billion because of the world economic recession.

Dhaka receives more than \$1 billion a year from a consortium of Western donors to finance development projects and pay for essential imports.

Bank fraud may reach £1b

LONDON (R) — Fraud at Johnson Matthey Bankers (JMB) and British financial institutions could total £1 billion (\$1.48 billion), the Times newspaper said Saturday.

Quoting senior police sources, it said the fraud concerned trade with Nigeria and involved JMB, the British government's Export Credits Guarantee Department and other banks.

Earlier last week, City of London police said they had found evidence of fraud in an investigation into JMB which failed last year and was rescued by the Bank of England.

Police Commissioner Owen Kelly said it was up to the director of public prosecutions to decide whether to launch criminal proceedings. He declined to give details of the frauds uncovered by police.

JMB is a subsidiary of Johnson Matthey Plc, one of the five London gold market members which set the price of gold each day. The bank collapsed in September last year after losing about £2.5 million (\$3.61 million) in bad loans.

Ecuador keeps doors open to positive foreign investment

QUITO (AP) — A government official said Friday that Ecuador is not being auctioned off to the highest bidder but also does not want the country to suffer from xenophobia toward foreign investors.

Industries Minister Javier Neira defended President Leon Febres Cordero's policy of opening Ecuador's doors to foreign investors.

"The country is not up for auction, but neither is it submitted to a galloping xenophobia that sees only the negative in foreign investment," Mr. Neira said during a speech to Ecuadorian industrialists in the Pacific port of Guayaquil.

Since being elected and taking office in August 1984, Mr. Febres Cordero, representing a conservative coalition of parties, has relaxed restrictions on foreign investment and encouraged foreigners to invest in the country to boost economic growth.

He has been warmly praised by the U.S. government for his pro-business stance and his conservative policies.

"Foreign investment is needed for development," the industries minister said.

More Saudi banks report fall in profits

JEDDAH (R) — Three banks reported lower profits Saturday and one recorded a loss as commercial banks in Saudi Arabia continued to show weak earnings performance.

Unaudited statements published in the Arabic press showed United Commercial Bank registered a loss to the first nine months of the year, while Saudi Cairo Bank posted a 72.5 per cent profits drop. Al Bank Al Saudi Al Hollandi a 52.6 per cent decline, and Al Jazira Bank a 10.8 per cent fall.

Saudi Hollandi, 40 per cent owned by Allgemeine Bank Nederland and the rest by Saudi shareholders, reported its profit dropped to 37 million riyals (\$11.1 million) from 78 million (\$21.4 million) in the same period of 1984.

Net profit for the whole of 1984 was 104.5 million riyals (\$28.6 million).

United, Saudi Commercial, owned 10 per cent each by Banque du Liban et d'Outre Mer, Bank Mellat Iran, United Bank Limited of Pakistan and Saudi International Bank, and 60 per cent held by Saudi nationals, registered a loss of 10.7 million riyals (\$2.93 million) in the first three quarters.

This compared with a profit of 5.79 million (\$1.59 million) in the same period in 1984 and of 1.59 million riyals (\$435,600) in the whole of 1984.

Saudi Cairo profits dropped to 20.9 million riyals (\$5.73 million) from 76.0 million (\$20.8 million) in the first nine months of 1984, and 101.3 million (\$27.8 million) in the whole of 1984.

Al Jazira Bank, 35 per cent owned by National Bank of Pakistan and the rest by Saudi nationals, made a profit of 40.3 million riyals (\$11.0 million) against 45.2 million riyals (\$12.4 million) in the first nine months of 1984. Its profit for all of 1984 was 70.28 million riyals (\$19.3 million).

Two other Saudi banks last week reported a fall in profits for the first nine months of 1985, an 18.6 per cent drop at Arab National Bank and a 22 per cent fall at Saudi American.

Saudi Arabia's eleven commercial banks face pressure on earnings, amid declining oil earnings and falling government expenditure.

Bankers say the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) is also encouraging banks to recognise and allow for bad loans in their portfolios and this is eating directly into profits.

U.S. bans steel imports from EC

WASHINGTON (AP) — The government, concerned about preserving jobs in the U.S. mills, banned most steel imports from the European Community on Friday because the 10 member countries failed to approve an agreement to limit their shipments.

The only exception, the U.S. government said, would be steel pipes and tubes.

Cairo plans to curb subsidies to well-off

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egyptian Prime Minister Ali Lutfi Saturday announced his government plans to lift subsidies on basic commodities for the well-off in a move designed to remedy Egypt's economic ills.

"We do not intend to cancel subsidies but we will work to rationalise subsidies so that they reach the deserving only," Mr. Lutfi told a special parliamentary session in presenting his government's programme for 1986.

He urged parliament to approve his proposal and help in determining who should benefit from subsidies.

State subsidies on basic foods and other staples, at a cost to the state of more than \$2 billion annually, are a heavy burden on the treasury. The budget deficit for 1985/86 stands at \$5.8 billion.

The economy has also been hit by a soaring birth rate — Egypt's population of 49 million is growing at 2.7 per cent annually — and low productivity.

The end of the oil boom has also cut remittances from Egyptians working abroad, the main source of hard currency, and restrained earnings from oil exports.

Mr. Lutfi said hard currency earnings should be used to pay off Egypt's debt which totalled \$24.2 billion including debt servicing.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has put Egypt's total debt at \$30 billion but Egyptian officials say the discrepancy stems from the different exchange rates used in calculations.

Mr. Lutfi said the black market value of the pound — 1.85 pounds to the dollar Saturday — was unnatural and caused by heavy demand for foreign currency, mainly by importers.

He made no mention of plans to introduce a unified exchange rate as predicted by high-level banking officials. He said the state hoped to generate foreign exchange by curbing imports, luring remittances from expatriate workers, and limiting state-funded travel abroad.

On Friday, a senior oil ministry official was quoted as saying that Egypt will increase export prices of crude oil between 25 and 60 cents in December.

Mr. Hamid Ayoub, the ministry's director for foreign trade, told the Middle East News Agency that the increase came "after a complete review of the world oil

market and in light of the country's interest."

Mr. Ayoub said the price of Egypt's top-grade Gulf of Suez and Ras Al Bahr was increased by 60 cents to \$26.70 a barrel.

Ras Bahar was increased by 25 cents to \$25.25 a barrel, and Ras Elbar was increased by 35 cents to \$23.85 a barrel.

Egypt's Bahrain crude was increased by 45 cents to \$25.45 a barrel.

Egypt's increasing of its export oil prices came as Mexico announced it was raising prices of its light-grade crude oil during December by an average of 76 cents a barrel.

Revenues from oil exports constitute Egypt's second largest source of hard currency after remittances from Egyptians working abroad.

The decrease of income from oil exports due to the oil glut in the world market has affected the economy. Oil prices were last increased in October by 25 and 45 cents a barrel.

Egypt is not a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries and fixes its prices independently on the basis of market conditions, reviewing them monthly.

Egypt produces about 870,000 barrels daily, almost half is exported and the rest consumed locally.

Tokyo stock exchange opens membership to foreign firms

TOKYO (R) — The Tokyo stock exchange announced Friday it will open membership to six foreign companies for the first time, injecting a more international character to the world's second largest stock market.

An exchange official said the six could begin trading around April next year.

The decision to allow foreign membership and increase the number of seats from 83 to 93, the first increase since 1949, came only after persistent pressure from the United States.

"The Tokyo market will become more international," Mr. Fukuaki Kitagawa, vice president of Yamahiki Securities Co. told Reuters. "More foreign companies will be listed and the number of foreign investors will increase, and that is a good thing."

Some Japanese brokers said not everyone was pleased with the change. "On the surface, they welcome it, but in fact it is not completely welcome," said one Japanese broker who declined to be named.

Dollar takes another beating as W. German mark firms

LONDON (R) — The dollar took another beating on European currency markets Friday with the prospect of lower U.S. interest rates and a buoyant West German economy encouraging investors to switch their money into marks.

The dollar hit a 12-1/2 year low of 2.5030 marks, down from 2.5285 at Thursday's close here. It later edged back to 2.5105.

But traders said the dollar's attraction as an investment is undermined by a belief that America's monetary authorities will relax credit policies, thereby encouraging lower interest rates.

They said the mark was favoured above other currencies because the West German economy looks set to record continued growth with low inflation in 1986.

The pound sterling also firmed, rising to \$1.4905 from \$1.4780 Thursday. Traders reported some speculation that its strength may give the British authorities some leeway to allow a small cut in high sterling interest rates.

Traders said the mark was essentially catching up ground against the yen, which has led the attack on the dollar since leading industrial economies agreed in September to work together to depress the American currency.

The dollar firmed slightly against the yen Friday to 201.85 from 201.57 Thursday night, but lost ground to 2.0785 Swiss francs from 2.0892.

Oil minister excludes 'price war' by OPEC

KUWAIT (AP) — Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al Sabah, was quoted Saturday as excluding an OPEC-waged "price war" against other oil producers outside the cartel, but predicting that the price per barrel will drop to \$25 in the coming spring.

"OPEC does not threaten price wars because that would break the nose of all," Sheikh Ali told the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Anba in an interview.

He expressed conviction that the Dec. 7 OPEC ministerial council meeting in Geneva will not be decisive because it comes in the middle of the winter season when demand for oil is strong. The cartel ministers were likely to convene another meeting in February or April to come to grips with the hazards threatening the world oil market, according to Sheikh Ali.

The Kuwaiti minister said the situation was aggravated by the "lack of understanding of the seriousness of the situation by oil producers both inside and outside OPEC."

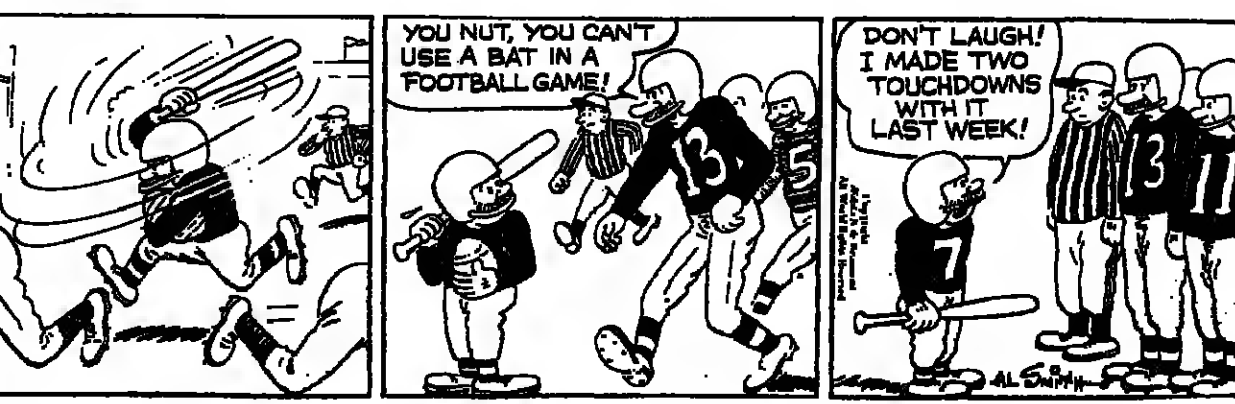
The option was basically in the hands of non-OPEC producers to help avert a deterioration in world prices, Sheikh Ali said in an apparent demand to these countries to cut down on their production figures.

He expressed the view that the current differences within the cartel were induced by a contracting OPEC share of the market.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SLARN
CRAFTS
REECCO
SNUFUG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SUXTY ENVOY MANIAC ALKALI
Answer: A man who takes you into his "confidence" JUST TAKES YOU IN.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

Zimbabwe vows to defend itself against border attacks

HARARE (R) — Zimbabwe, which has a British-trained standing army of 40,000, has warned it will defend itself if South Africa carries out a threat to send troops across their common border.

State Security Minister Emmerson Mnangagwa told reporters the neighbouring white-dominated republic had been "itching for an excuse to invade Zimbabwe since independence in 1980."

After a series of land mine explosions this week in northern Transvaal province close to the Limpopo River border, he added that the Pretoria government was "not preparing for wider confrontation."

Mr. Mnangagwa was delivering his government's response Friday to a threat by South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha to send troops in "hot pursuit" of guerrillas he said were operating from Zimbabwe.

The security minister denied Zimbabwe had allowed its territory to be used for acts of violence, although Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government has stated its moral and diplomatic

South Africa's proposed invasion.

U.S. opposes draft

Meanwhile at the United Nations the United States cast the only negative vote Friday on a resolution calling on countries to ratify or accede to the convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid.

The draft, called up from the assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, was endorsed by 120 votes to one, with 24 abstentions, cast mainly by West European countries, Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

The United States and most other Western countries have legal objections to the convention, adopted by the General Assembly in 1973 and in effect since 1976, and are not parties to it.

Friday's resolution asks the U.N. Human Rights Commission, together with the U.N. Committee Against Apartheid, to intensify efforts to compile lists of individuals, organisations and institutions deemed responsible for the crime of apartheid, as defined in the convention.



Warren Anderson

Carbide accepts moral responsibility for Bhopal disaster

NEW DELHI (R) — Union Carbide Chairman Warren Anderson, who will be buried in effigy next week on the first anniversary of the Bhopal disaster, has accepted moral responsibility for the gas leak which killed 2,500 people.

"Union Carbide has never wavered in our acceptance of a moral responsibility for Bhopal," he said in a message to employees of the U.S.-based multinational.

The message was carried by the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency which interviewed Mr. Anderson at company headquarters in Danbury, Connecticut.

The state government for Bhopal has accused Union Carbide of negligence at its pesticide plant which released 40 tons of methyl isocyanate gas in a poisonous cloud over the central Indian city on Dec. 3 last year.

Mr. Anderson told PTI that Union Carbide wanted an out-of-court settlement on compensation for the victims of the world's worst industrial accident. In the United States most cases were settled "at the courthouse steps," he said.

More than 2,000 plaintiffs have lodged claims worth more than \$200 million against Union Carbide in the United States.

The Indian government has also filed suit on behalf of all victims. Indian newspapers have reported that New Delhi has rejected a company offer of \$200 million compensation.

A U.S. federal judge is due to hold hearings in New York in January on whether the suits should be heard in India or the United States.

In Bhopal, where 125,000 people are still suffering from the effects of the gas, protesters say they plan to burn 2,500 effigies of Mr. Anderson next Monday. Company officials said it had tightened security at its 14 Indian plants.

In the message to mark the anniversary of the tragedy, Mr. Anderson said Carbide had accepted moral responsibility "despite the fact that all the evidence points to a deliberate act by a person on the scene as the only plausible explanation for what happened." He did not elaborate.

Earlier this week he told a U.S. newspaper that Sikh extremists might have caused the leak but he conceded there was no direct evidence to support the theory.

The government of Madhya Pradesh state, of which Bhopal is the capital, told India's judicial inquiry this week that Union Carbide was negligent in the design and operation of the plant.

It urged the one-man commission to summon Mr. Anderson and the managers of four Carbide pesticide plants in the United States, France and Brazil for questioning.

Mr. Anderson was briefly arrested and released on bail when he visited Bhopal last year shortly after the leak.

In his message, he told workers at Carbide's 133 plants in 33 countries: "As December approaches, you will read some things in newspapers and see some things on television that tarnish our image and reputation."

"You should be aware of this, because I know that each of you has felt just how deeply it has affected me."

French pioneer in "disaster medicine" Professor Huguenard told delegates from 50 countries Friday that doctors had to learn which patients to help first and which to leave to die.

"Immediate diagnosis and triage (dividing patients into three categories) is essential," he said on the second day of the assembly, aimed at reducing the death toll in natural and man-made disasters.

France's Minister of State for the Prevention of Disasters Haroun Tazieff, told a news conference on Thursday: "In a disaster situation doctors should not waste one minute trying to save someone who has no hope of survival."

The three-day gathering of some 400 delegates in this Alpine town has been spurred on by an unusually high world death toll from natural disasters over the past year.

Last December some 2,500 people died in Bhopal, India, when poisonous gas leaked from a pesticides factory. In September an earthquake killed at least 4,000 people in Mexico City and this month's eruption of the Nevado Del Ruiz volcano in Colombia resulted in the deaths of around 22,000 people.

Prof. Huguenard, president of the conference, said a list had been drawn up of around 1,300 doctors, experienced in disaster medicine and ready to rush to the scene of a

Mrs. Aquino nominated to challenge Marcos

MANILA (R) — The widow of murdered opposition leader Benigno Aquino was named Saturday by a new coalition as its presidential candidate to challenge President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines.

Corazon "Cory" Aquino, 52, was expected to accept the nomination on Monday when a bill setting the election date is likely to be passed.

Six regional and national parties said they had formed the coalition, called Laban Ng Bayan, and chosen Mrs. Aquino to stand against Mr. Marcos in polls scheduled for Feb. 7.

Jovito Salonga, head of Salonga faction of the Liberal Party, told a press conference Mrs. Aquino had the best chance of defeating Mr. Marcos, who has ruled the country for 20 years.

Agapito Aquino, brother-in-law of Mrs. Aquino and secretary-general of the coalition, said the Aquino family would

unanimously support her but feared for her life.

"Cory's life will be in danger," he said. "My mother is worried for her safety. But once she decides (to stand) the whole family will be behind her."

The opposition is still split on picking a single candidate to challenge Mr. Marcos but several small regional parties were making last-minute efforts to reach a consensus.

The other main opposition contender, Salvador Laurel of the United Nationalist Democratic Organisation (UNIDO), met Mrs. Aquino Saturday but no details of their meetings were available.

Many opposition leaders believe a joint Aquino-Laurel ticket would have the best winning chances, but Laurel has said his party endorsed him for the presidency, not the vice-presidency.

The new coalition is headed by former Senator Lorenzo Tanada, known as "the grand old man of



Corazon 'Cory' Aquino

the opposition," and retired Judge Cecilia Minoz-Palma.

Mr. Salonga said Mrs. Aquino had the "moral superiority that we want." Her husband was shot dead at Manila airport in August 1983 on his return from exile in the United States when he hoped to unite the opposition against Mr. Marcos.

Asked if Mrs. Aquino could decide not to stand, Mr. Salonga said: "We are not contemplating that possibility as of this moment."

Ship accident closes Canadian seaway

VALLEYFIELD, Quebec (AP) — An Indian freighter slammed into a drawbridge on the St. Lawrence Seaway, blocking the waterway only weeks after a 24-day closure stopped ships at the height of the shipping season. Two people were injured in the latest accident.

The Beauharnois Canal will be closed at least until Monday while engineers secure the St. Louis Bridge after a 60-foot (18-m)-long section fell into the canal, said Richard Juteau, a seaway spokesman in Jubece.

"It seems right now it would not be possible to remove the ship without affecting the stability of the structure," he said. "What we have to do first is to secure the bridge."

The Indian freighter, on its way to New York from the Great Lakes, was carrying general cargo and containers.

Gerald Laniel, vice president of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, said the freighter, the Jalagadavari, was heading downstream when it lost control and hit a section of the drawbridge about 210 kilometres west of Montreal.

"The bridge was up, but the ship was not aligned with the entrance," said Cpl. Gerald Dubuc of Jubece's provincial police.

Juteau said six ships were waiting in the canal by Friday afternoon, and predicted the number would grow quickly unless the canal is reopened soon.

Three trucks and a car plunged into the St. Lawrence River after the accident, but no one was seriously injured, according to Cpl. Dubuc. He said two people in one of the vehicles were pulled from the water by the ship's crew and taken to a hospital, where they were in good condition.

Tamils propose talks with Colombo

COLOMBO (R) — India has passed on to Sri Lanka a proposal by Tamils for their main political party to start direct talks with Colombo to try to end the island's bloody ethnic conflict, authoritative sources said Saturday.

India conveyed to Colombo Friday the suggestion for talks between the government and the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), a moderate group which was the main opposition party in parliament until it withdrew in 1983.

Diplomatic sources said Sri Lanka was unlikely to make a decision on the proposal until President J. R. Jayawardene held talks with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi next week.

The two leaders are due to meet in Bangladesh during a gathering of seven South Asian countries starting on Saturday to promote regional cooperation.

"The Jayawardene-Gandhi meeting in Dhaka will be a crucial one and could help break the impasse on the ethnic talks," one diplomatic source said.

J.N. Dixit, the Indian high commissioner, told Reuters he conveyed the Tamil proposal to National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali Friday.

Mr. Athulathmudali, who is in charge of military operations against guerrillas fighting to set up a separate Tamil state, is one of the chief government negotiators on the ethnic issue.

Space station test called successful

CAPE CANAVERAL (Agencies) — Two U.S. astronauts bobbed and weaved outside the shuttle Atlantis for five and a half hours in a construction experiment essential to plans for building a space station in orbit in the 1990s.

"It has worked as advertised," Astronaut Sherwood Spring said after he and Jerry Ross built and broke down a 15-metre aluminium tube tower outside their ship.

The astronauts, wearing pressurised suits and connected to the shuttle by safety lines, also erected a 30-kilometre pyramid.

Mission officials said the experiments, carried out as the shuttle sped through space in the third full day of its week-long mission, would pave the way for construction work in space.

During the spacewalk, the astronauts commented repeatedly on the ease of the assembly work.

As they carried out their tasks, the five other members of the Atlantis crew measured their progress. The data will be fed into

computers to determine the ways to build a space station in weightlessness.

Earlier in the mission the crew successfully launched communications satellites for Mexico, Australia and RCA. The United States charges about \$10 million for each satellite delivery.

The Atlantis is due to land at a U.S. Air Force base in California next Tuesday at the end of the 23rd flight of the U.S. space shuttle programme.

The ease with which Atlantis' space walking astronauts erected tower and a small pyramid is dramatic proof that humans could build a large space station and other structures in zero gravity.

U.S. space agency officials said Saturday.

"It all worked as advertised," reported Spring, Ross agreed, noting: "There were no surprises at all. The learning curve... was pretty dramatic."

"We were quite happy with the way things went," said Ed Valentine of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Marshall Space Flight Centre, who manages the construction project. "The results definitely show the approach used here is feasible for building things in space."

Valentine said the data will be studied by NASA's space station project office and "it will be up to those people to decide if this is the way to go."

He said the work done by Spring and Ross correlated well with their rehearsals in a giant water tank at Marshall, demonstrating that the tank is a good place in which to practise weightless construction jobs.

The spacewalkers will be outside again on Sunday to reassemble the two structures and use them to test repair techniques and see how well they can move them around by hand. They will string a cord the length of the 15-metre beam to simulate installation of an electrical cable.

Saturday was to be a relaxing day for the crew of six men and one woman, with experiments taking the spotlight.

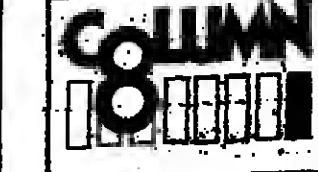
The motorists had been stopped behind a gate on a part of the drawbridge that does not move.

The seaway was blocked from Oct. 14 until Nov. 7 when a wall collapsed in the Welland Canal, west of Niagara Falls. Last year, a bridge about 5 kilometres from the site of Friday's accident failed.

It clogged sea traffic for 18 days. The St. Lawrence Seaway closes for the season at the end of December.

Mr. Laniel said part of the bridge's superstructure was broken, and it would probably be out of commission for some time. Since the lift bridge was struck at the open position, it would probably not affect navigation for long, he said.

The small bridge also carries a railway line, which was damaged. The bridge is on a secondary road connecting the towns of St. Louis De Gonzague and St. Timothee, Mr. Laniel said.



Pigeon sells for \$28,000 in Kuwait

KUWAIT (AP) — A pigeon sold for 8,000 dinars (\$28,000) in an auction here in Kuwait, was the talk of town as people compared the price against the prevalent economic recession precipitated by dwindling oil prices. The pigeon, called Pussy, belonged to a rare stock. Its parents were sold here recently for 7,000 dinars (\$22,000). Around 1,000 persons took part in the auction on Thursday in which the owner, Badr Al Khadr, sold 113 pigeons for 35,000 dinars (\$110,000). Next best to Pussy was Miss Kathy, a pigeon which went for 3,600 dinars (\$12,600). "Pussy is like any other pigeon in my view, but in the eyes of those interested, it is of rare stock," said a dealer, who estimated that the buyer would have 24 eggs within a year from the pigeon and be able to sell each egg for 1,000 dinars and make a profit of 24,000 dinars (\$84,000).

Elton John wins claim for unpaid royalties

LONDON (AP) — Rock Star Elton John and his songwriting partner Bernie Taupin won unpaid royalties that could be worth millions of pounds in a court battle with their music publisher. But they lost their claim to ownership of the copyrights and the master recordings of their greatest hits, which they signed away to Dick James Music in 1967. John said he was "very, very happy" at the outcome. "It is very much a victory. I am much better off now," John said in a Channel 4 television interview. Frank Pressland, lawyer for the songwriters, said they stood to gain up to £5 million (\$7.5 million) in unpaid royalties and interest.

7 more deaths blamed on 'hammer group'

KARACHI, Pakistan (R) — Seven members of a family, including a four-month-old girl, were found huddled together to death in their Karachi house early Saturday. Local newspapers blamed the gruesome killings on a mysterious gang known as the "hammer group," which is held responsible for about 50 similar murders in various parts of Pakistan this year. Police said the heads of the victims had been pulverised with blunt instruments. A hammer was found lying on a washing machine in the house near an industrial area of Karachi. The head of the family, Ghulam Akbar, is working in Qatar as an electrician. Those killed were his mother, wife, two daughters, two sisters and a brother.

Trivia question posed for astronauts

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — Astronaut Sally Ride, the spacecraft communicator in mission control, posed this trivia question to Atlantis' orbiting astronauts Saturday following a space walk in which Sherwood Spring and Jerry Ross successfully tested space station construction techniques: "What do the following have in common? Death by hanging; melting 200 pounds (91 kg) of bronze in a foundry furnace; a snake eating a chicken egg four times the diameter of its head; the attention span of an elementary school child; and Jerry Ross assembling EASE (the U.S. space agency's name for the pyramid built by the spacewalkers)." The answer: "They all take 20 minutes." That's how long it took Ross to erect and tear down the pyramid, a task expected to take 30 minutes.

Teenage girl sailing solo around the world

NEW YORK (AP) — Tania Aebi, the teenage girl who is sailing solo around the world, is on her way to Tahiti after making a 3,000-mile (4,830 km) trip through the Pacific Ocean. She sailed from the Galapagos Islands to the Marquesa Islands in the French Ocean in the South Pacific, over 3,000 miles, averaging 130 miles (210 km) a day for 24 days, said her brother, Tony. Friday, she received a phone call from her in New York last week. "I did it, I did it on my own," she was quoted as saying. Tania set out on her lonely voyage from New York: City's South Street seaport last May 27 in a 26-foot (7.9 metres) sloop, given to her by her father, Ernst, a graphics artist, in lieu of a college education. He said it was cheaper than college at \$40,000 and "safer" than driving on the New Jersey turnpike on a Saturday night.

Prominent white farmer murdered in Zimbabwe

HARARE (R) — Douglas Lilford, a top political figure in the former Rhodesia, was murdered on his farm near Harare Friday night, a neighbour who found his body said Saturday.

Boss Lilford, 77, was a close associate of former Prime Minister Ian Smith and a founder member of the Rhodesia Front (RF) Party in 1962 which three years later declared unilateral independence from Britain.

Mrs. Rita Purchase, wife of Lilford's rancher trainer, said she and her husband had been summoned to his farm, 25 kilometres from Harare, early Saturday by Lilford's maid.

"He was tied up with his hands behind his back, had obviously been beaten up and eventually, shot through the head," she added.

Police confirmed that Lilford, a widower, had been found dead but declined to comment on the circumstances.

Mrs. Purchase, contacted by telephone, said she and her husband had dined with Lilford at his farm west of Harare Friday night and left at about 10.30.

The maid reported that a gang of men had arrived at the farm and Lilford had shot and wounded one of them before being overpowered.

The gang had demanded guns and the keys to a safe, but appeared to have left in Lilford's car without stealing anything, she added.

Lilford, one of the wealthiest figures in Zimbabwe, was born in Grahamstown, South Africa. In 1908 and was brought to the then southern Rhodesia as an infant by his farmer parents.

He was regarded as a "kingmaker" in the Rhodesia Front after helping Smith oust Winston Field as Rhodesian premier in 1964. But he quit the party in 1982.

Throughout Rhodesia's break with Britain, Lilford staunchly opposed every constitutional settlement proposal which offered political power to blacks.

As well as his 13,350-hectare (33,000-acre) tobacco and cattle farm, he also owned several other estates in the southeast of the country.

40 Polish academics removed from posts

WARSAW (R) — Poland's Communist authorities have removed at least 40 senior academics, including two university rectors, from their higher education posts, according to a statement from the Ministry of Education.

Academic sources said some of those dismissed this week had close links with the banned Solidarity trade union while others had failed to carry out Communist Party directives to curb the opposition activities of junior staff and students.

Andrzej Stolarski, spokesman for the Higher Education Ministry which notified the dismissals, said a review of academic staff was under way.

"I take exception to the word 'purge,'" he told Reuters but declined to say how many had lost their jobs.

Warsaw University sources said information was not complete but more than 40 senior academics across the country had lost their influential administrative posts. They would remain members of their universities and colleges.

Karol Taylor, head of Gdansk University, and Poznan University Rector Franciszek Kaczmarek were dismissed.

Warsaw polytechnic head Wladyslaw Fimdesen told more than 1,000 students who gathered to bid him farewell and showered him with flowers Friday: "I am not going to a desert island."

Dr. Fimdesen was elected rector in 1981 before Solidarity was crushed by martial law in December of that year.

Wojciech Wrzesinski and Mieczyslaw Zlat, professors of history dismissed from administrative posts in Wroclaw University, were founding signatories of a nationwide petition calling for the release of political prisoners in Poland.

Higher Education Minister Benon Miskiewicz was empowered by legislation passed in July to carry out a review of academic posts up to the end of November and was given ultimate control of senior university appointments.

One senior lecturer in Warsaw commented: "Remember Poland is still the most liberal country in Eastern Europe. It is just that people don't know the rules of the game and the party is trying to establish them."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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JUST ONE MORE CHANCE

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

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|--------------|---------|--|--|
| NORTH | | | |
| ♠ 32 | | | |
| ♥ J532 | | | |
| ♦ 6 | | | |
| ♣ AKQJ97 | | | |
| EAST | | | |
| ♠ 8754 | ♥ K1096 | | |
| ♦ KQ94 | ♣ 1656 | | |
| ♠ 83 | ♥ 54 | | |
| ♦ 83 | ♣ 16642 | | |
| SOUTH | | | |
| ♠ AQJ | | | |
| ♥ A7 | | | |
| ♦ AKJ10972 | | | |
| ♣ 5 | | | |

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♣.

Despite being on the losing side in a close battle for the World Olympiad Women's Team crown, Sally Horton of Great Britain stated a serious claim to being regarded as the world's best woman player. Here's a hand from the final against the U.S.

Both teams reached six diamonds, a contract that can charitably be described as second-best. Seven clubs is an excellent contract, since the South hand contains more than enough entries to set up the